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Oil Nations Agree on Worldwide Flat Price

By John M. Goshko

ENNA, Dec. 12 (WP).—The members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries agreed in principle today that there should be a flat price to replace the multiple pricing system for world marketing of crude oil.

They all agreed that the single flat price must be adopted. Said Amouzgar, chief of the oil delegation, said, "The decision now is when, at what price and for how long. All must be discussed at our meeting tomorrow."

Flat price would do away with different pricing mechanisms as posted price, the buy-back and the option price. Since price of oil began skyrocketing a year ago, the OPEC countries which account for 85 per cent of the world's oil production, charged the Western oil companies were using the confusing situation to make excess profits at the expense of consumers.

Price Decision Today
However, even if OPEC adopts a flat price, it would not immediately affect oil prices in consuming countries. In a meeting tomorrow, the OPEC ministers still have to decide whether to raise or reduce present oil prices or maintain them at current levels for the first quarter of 1975.

Amouzgar, whose country is second-largest oil-producing nation, told reporters, "We expect any sharp price increases for 1975."
The imposition of the oil embargo during the 1973-74 war, the price of a barrel of oil has quadrupled, and the United States and other industrial nations about potential runaway inflation and world recession.

Although it is difficult to pin down the exact price now, a barrel of oil is generally estimated to be \$20.70 at the source. However, most calculations use so-called posted price—\$11.55 per barrel.

Reference Figure
In reality, however, the posted price is only a reference figure to compute the royalties and taxes that international oil companies must pay to the producing country for the right to export oil.

Most OPEC countries, the oil price has been frozen at \$5 since January. In October, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and United Arab Emirates split their oil price while imposing taxes on the big oil companies.

Kissinger Sees NATO Peril in Economic, Energy Crises

By James Goldsborough

WUSSELS, Dec. 12 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger expressed concern today that present world economic and energy crises could lead to an end of the NATO alliance and military strength.

A long speech opening the O winter council meeting, Kissinger went to great lengths to keep secret, he said, that the world needed

today was a new John Maynard Keynes to solve the new problem of stagflation—inflation accompanied by recession.
The theories of Keynes, the British economist who died in 1946, are considered by many to be the basis of the current international capitalist economy.
Although the U.S. delegation clamped a strict blackout on the Kissinger speech, other delegations reported that Mr. Kissinger said that the United States believed that the only hope for avoiding "demoralization" in the West was through greater coordination between the United States and Europe on energy and economic issues.

Dialogue Likely
Sources said, following today's meeting, that possibilities for opening a consumer-producer dialogue with oil-producing countries now looked somewhat brighter. Spokesmen of two delegations said that it now appeared that such talks could be started by next summer.
Not all the delegations shared that viewpoint. One participant said that the United States made it clear that his resistance to negotiating with the oil producers was not a question of timing but of substance.
Mr. Kissinger denied that the United States was ignoring European interests in its efforts to define an energy policy. He said that, because of differing U.S. and European energy provisions, it might have been possible for Washington to go it alone but that such a policy would be wrong. He said that it was essential for Europe and America to coordinate their energy policies and that this be done before the



President Ford addressing the Business Council.

Despite 'Difficult Straits' Ford Says He Does Not Plan Major Anti-Recession Action

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (UPI).—President Ford conceded last night that "the economy is in difficult straits," but declared that he did not intend to introduce any major new anti-recession programs.

In a speech to the Business Council, the President said: "If there are any among you who want me to take a 180-degree turn from inflation fighting to recessionary pump-priming, they will be disappointed."

The President said that economic conditions are changing rapidly. "There are now early signals that price pressures are beginning to ease," he said. "I expect inflation will move steadily down from the intolerable double-digit level," he said.
But he also said that only "by sticking in a responsible manner" can the nation move toward economic recovery "without destroying the accumulated anti-inflation pressures that are just now beginning to work."

He said that he would keep his economic experts working through the holidays to prepare some alternative programs and update the economic package he presented to Congress two months ago.
But he emphasized that he would not plunge into any drastic, mandatory programs just to satisfy a growing demand for action by Congress and the public.
The Business Council is made up of the chief executives of more than 100 large American corporations.
Today, President Ford met for two hours with auto industry and union leaders. The White House meetings included cabinet members.

Gov. William Milliken, R-Mich., who attended the meeting, said afterward that he got the "clear impression" that the President would consider a tax cut among other possible actions. But Gov. Milliken stressed that Mr. Ford had not made any commitment.
Leonard Roddeck, the United Auto Workers Union president, said he proposed the tax cut but the President made no comment.

White House Press Secretary Ronald Nessen said after the meeting that Mr. Ford expressed vehement opposition to increased gasoline taxes suggested by some administration officials as an energy-saving measure.
Meanwhile, the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee approved legislation that would provide several hundred thousand federally financed jobs for the unemployed and make up to three million other workers eligible for unemployment compensation.

Earlier yesterday Mr. Nessen (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Bill to Cut Taxes, Phase Out Oil Preference Dies in House
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP).—A multibillion-dollar tax bill that would have ended the petroleum depletion allowance and killed oil-industry taxes while cutting taxes for millions of average Americans was killed today by the House Rules Committee.
The committee, which controls the movement of bills to the House, voted 9 to 4 to refuse even to consider the measure, which the House Ways and Means Committee had recommended.

The bill's chief features would have raised petroleum-industry taxes on production at home and abroad, cut taxes for millions of average Americans in low and middle-income brackets, boosted the investment tax credit for public utilities and closed assorted major loopholes while hitting taxes on foreign-source income of multinational firms.
It would have made a series of further changes in tax laws ranging from new benefits for investors suffering capital losses to revisions in the tax treatment of political organizations.
The tax bill went to its death without even a hearing by the Rules Committee on the merits

Israeli Jets Hit Beirut Area; Guerrilla Depot Is Bombed

Allon Bars Talks Soon With Arabs

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Yigal Allon declared yesterday that Israel will not negotiate under threat of war or under pressure imposed by the forthcoming visit to Cairo by the Soviet Communist party chief, Leonid Brezhnev.

While stressing that his country is prepared to move toward settlement with all its Arab neighbors, Mr. Allon made it clear that Israel will not be negotiating any further withdrawals under deadline pressures. Mr. Brezhnev's trip is scheduled to begin Jan. 15, and any talks thus appear to be put off until later than month at the earliest.

"As the foreign minister of my beleaguered country," Mr. Allon said at an Overseas Writers Club luncheon, "I am here to announce that we shall not negotiate under threat.... Negotiations should be conducted in an agreeable atmosphere and we are not to be frightened by anybody."

"Diplomatic agreements," he said, "cannot be achieved instantly, and cannot be dictated by visits by foreign visitors. Since General Secretary Brezhnev is coming soon, I don't think time will allow us to find out the intentions of our neighbors.... I see no reason why his visit... should be considered such a significant thing that we must conclude something before his coming.... It might be easier after he leaves."

U.S. View Shifts

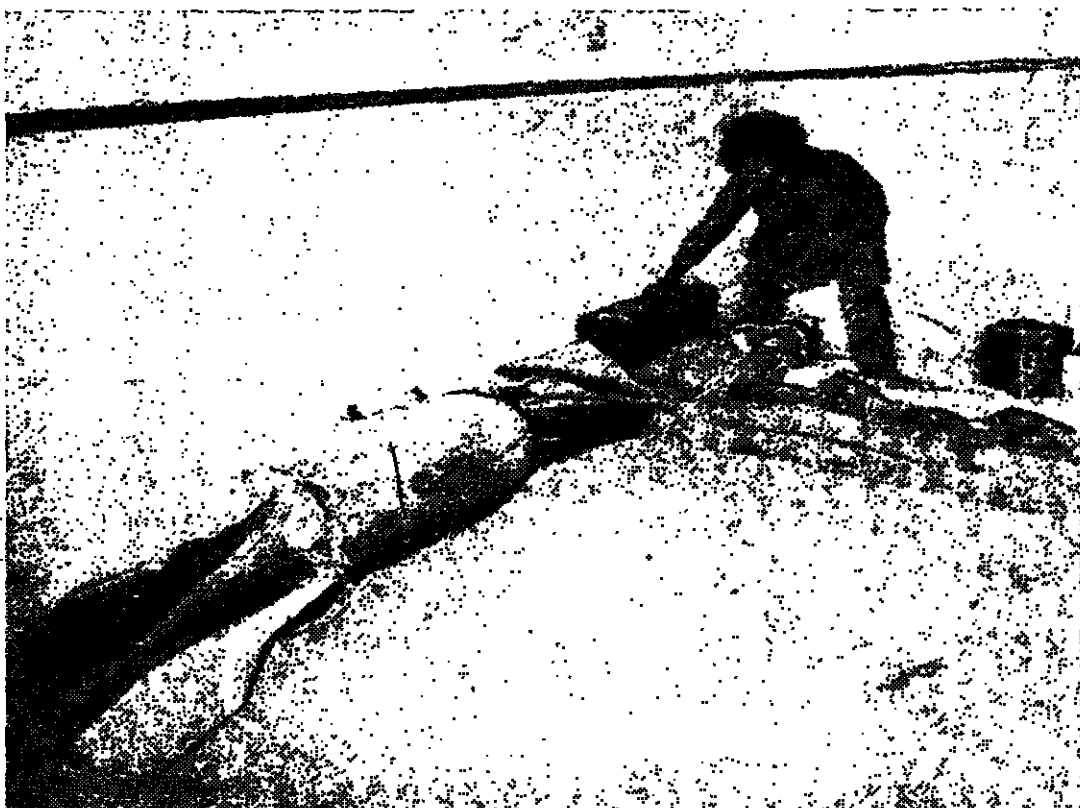
Before Mr. Allon's visit here this last weekend, it was understood that the United States wanted to register some negotiating progress before the Brezhnev trip. In order to forestall the revival of Soviet power in the region, but now it is understood that the United States has acquiesced in the projected Israeli timetable. This kind of pace would also effectively put off any reconvening of the Geneva conference.

The effect of the Arab summit meeting in Rabat and of the recent UN General Assembly resolutions concerning the Palestine Liberation Organization had been to encourage more extreme demands by the Arabs, Mr. Allon said. Therefore, he said, "We must inject ourselves with sufficient patience and deep faith that peace is possible."

He said that war "is not inevitable," particularly if Israel maintains both its strength and its willingness to move toward a settlement.

The Israeli foreign minister endorsed Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's activities as a mediator and rejected proposals that the Soviet Union be brought into the negotiation process. His remarks pointed up the split between analysts who feel the Russians must be brought in if there is to be a viable settlement and those—like Mr. Allon and Mr. Kissinger—who want to keep them out.

The United States, Mr. Allon (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



AFTER ISRAELI RAID—A man identified as an Arab guerrilla gathering up his personal belongings in his sleeping quarters beside what is reportedly an unexploded Israeli bomb.

To Open Talks With White Regime Black Leaders Return to Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 12 (AP).—Rhodesian black nationalist leaders went home today to work out with the country's white officials the details foreseen in a guerrilla warfare cease-fire announced yesterday.

Prime Minister Ian Smith, head of the white minority government, has announced that the black guerrillas agreed to a cease-fire in exchange for release of black political prisoners and the convening of a constitutional conference.

Two of Rhodesia's top black nationalist leaders—Joshua Nkomo, president of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union—arrived at Salisbury airport from Lusaka, Zambia, early today. Both had been prisoners in Rhodesia for 10 years.

Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Sithole arrived aboard a Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda's executive jet and went to an undisclosed location.

Later, a Zambian Air Force DC-6 landed at Salisbury Air Force Base, bringing home the rest of the black Rhodesian delegation to the peace talks in Lusaka.

1965 Declaration

Mr. Smith's announcement was the first breakthrough toward a settlement since he declared Rhodesia's independence from Britain in 1965 to block British plans for eventual transfer of power to the black majority.

Mr. Smith warned yesterday that the "major task still lies ahead, with many complex problems."

He gave no indication how far the whites were prepared to go toward satisfying the nationalists' demands for black power. But he called on Rhodesians of all races "to accept the new situation in our country, to put behind us the differences and recriminations of the past and to look to the future."

Rhodesia's 5.5 million blacks outnumber the 240,000 whites more than 20 to 1.

Mr. Smith made his announcement less than a week after the collapse of secret talks between black Rhodesian leaders and government representatives in Lusaka. These talks were fostered by President Kaunda of Zambia and Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa, and it was assumed that they had been busy ever since trying to get the two sides together again.

It is believed that the blacks have agreed to settle for the time being for something short of a government chosen by universal suffrage. That would leave the whites without any representatives, something Mr. Smith certainly would reject.

Some observers suggested the vote might be given to all adults with an eighth-grade education. This would enfranchise about 650,000 blacks, giving them a sizable majority. If that were agreed to, Mr. Smith presumably would insist on constitutional guarantees to protect the rights

and property of the white minority.

A settlement would result in the lifting of the political and economic sanctions that most governments imposed against Rhodesia after the declaration of independence.

Mr. Vorster, who has been fearful of large-scale guerrilla war in southern Africa since the Portuguese began transferring power to the blacks in their territories, welcomed Mr. Smith's announcement. "If the negotiations ahead are conducted by all parties in the same spirit, it is reasonable to expect that success will be achieved," he said.

South Africa is expected to withdraw the 2,000 policemen it

has had fighting alongside the Rhodesian security forces when the cease-fire is confirmed.

Welcome for Leaders

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 12 (Reuters).—Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Sithole were given a rousing welcome by more than 1,000 Africans today when they made their first public appearance in Rhodesia in more than 10 years.

The two men made a brief appearance in Highfield Township after their return from Lusaka.

The crowd at Highfield Township grew rapidly, as word spread that the leaders they had not seen for so long were among the people.



RELEASED—Joshua Nkomo, African Rhodesian leader, trying to quiet Salisbury crowd after the African National Council press conference yesterday, but they were too jubilant to be silenced and afterward he then left by car.

African Nationalists Jubilant, Confirm Merger of Units

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 12 (AP).—Joshua Nkomo, freed from detention after nearly 10 years, said today: "It's wonderful to be free after all these years. It doesn't seem true."

Mr. Nkomo is president of the Zimbabwe African People's Union.

The Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, another African nationalist leader also released by the regime of Ian Smith, said: "This is a wonderful moment and I feel very happy."

At a brief press conference, Bishop Abel Muzorewa read a statement which confirmed that the previously banned African nationalist parties and the Afri-

can Nationalist Council had agreed to merge under the ANC with the bishop as president.

The bishop also said there had not been an immediate cease-fire in the Rhodesian guerrilla war. But he added: "As a demonstration of our sincerity, all freedom fighters will be instructed, as soon as a date for negotiations has been fixed, to suspend fighting."

The bishop said the ANC would continue to seek independence on the basis of majority rule and was ready to enter immediate and meaningful negotiations with the Rhodesian regime and the British government.

Toll Is Put At 1 Killed And 10 Hurt

BEIRUT, Dec. 12 (UPI).—Israeli Phantom and Skyhawk jets today bombed and rocketed Palestinian installations on Beirut's southern outskirts. The Lebanese Defense Ministry said that an Israeli plane was shot down.

In Tel Aviv, military sources denied that there were any Israeli losses. They said that several Lebanese planes tried to intercept the Israeli jets but failed to make contact. Israel's military command said that Arab ground defenses fired SAM missiles at the raiding aircraft but missed.

Lebanese Premier Rashid Solh told parliament that a woman was killed and 10 persons were injured in the attack, which he said was directed against a refugee camp.

(The Associated Press reported that Israeli Information Minister Aharon Yariv said the target of the 15-minute raid—which the attacking pilots called an easily identifiable building in an orange grove between two refugee camps—was a guerrilla planning center. Others in Israel said it was a training installation of the Arab guerrillas' umbrella group, the Palestine Liberation Organization.)

Revenge Vowed

A Palestinian guerrilla spokesman, according to the AP, reported a higher toll than that listed by Premier Solh. The guerrilla said that at Beirut news conference that in addition to the dead woman, it included 17 wounded persons, of whom five were guerrillas with minor injuries. One was identified as Majed Mohsen, commander of military forces of the Syrian-backed as-Sa'qa guerrilla organization. At his news conference, the guerrilla spokesman vowed revenge against Israel.

In Tel Aviv, official sources said that hours after the air raid, gunners in Lebanon fired rockets at Safad, a north Israel town. The military sources, according to the AP, said that Egyptian rockets—the kind often used by Palestinian guerrillas—fell outside the town, and there were no casualties or damage.

Premier Solh asserted again that the Palestinian guerrillas had stopped all operations against Israel from Lebanese territory. Pledges to this effect by the Palestine resistance movement "are scrupulously being carried out," he said in parliament.

The Palestinian press agency, Wafa, said that a guerrilla supply depot was hit shortly after 4 p.m. Other sources said that it belonged to the as-Sa'qa group.

Armed guerrilla police cordoned off the target and prevented newsmen from approaching the damaged building, near the Sabra and Chatila camps of Palestinian refugees.

The supply depot was the only guerrilla installation actually hit by the Israelis, newsmen who toured the area said.

Cemetery Hit

Reporters said most of the Israeli bombs and rockets ploved into the Palestinians' big Martyrs Cemetery, between the Sabra and Chatila camps on the road to the airport, about three miles from the center of Beirut.

Low clouds and poor visibility probably aided the aim of the Israeli pilots. In Beirut it has been raining steadily for a week and because of the weather the Israeli air raid came as a surprise.

The raid followed a grenade attack on a Tel Aviv movie theater yesterday. The Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the PLO both claimed responsibility for the attack in Tel Aviv, in which three persons—including the attacker—were killed and 55 were injured.

(The Associated Press reported that an informed Israeli source in Tel Aviv said: "The target area in the Beirut raid is a PLO training installation. We have every reason to believe that it was where the planning for the cinema raid was carried out. It is a center for special operations") (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Wilson Is Ailing

LONDON, Dec. 12 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson is suffering from a minor viral infection and has been advised to cancel all engagements for the next three days, his spokesman said today.



Takeo Miki during his news conference.

Miki Outlines His Main Goals; Calls for 'Coordination' on Oil

TOKYO, Dec. 12 (AP)—Premier Takeo Miki said today his new government would deal with inflation and other problems confronting Japan with "sincerity and candor."

He also pledged that he would continue "solid relations" with the United States and he called for "coordination, rather than confrontation," in dealing with the oil problem.

In his first full-fledged press conference since taking office Monday, the 67-year-old career politician said:

"I want people to realize that we are facing a crisis of unprecedented intensity and that nothing can be solved without cooperation and devotion."

"Inflation is the greatest issue

for my cabinet, which realizes that a growing sense of social inequality is beginning to weigh people down. Above all, the most urgent thing for my government is to deal with people with sincerity, candor and honesty to regain our credibility."

Mr. Miki also said that reform of the ruling Liberal-Democratic party would be one of his prime goals. The party has come in for increasing criticism stemming partly from the troubles of Mr. Miki's predecessor, Kakuei Tanaka. Mr. Tanaka resigned after criticism over his so-called big-money politics and his political and business operations.

Inflation Program

To deal with inflation, Mr. Miki said, his government will follow a policy of restricted growth even at the risk of further business recession. He said he hoped to bring price rises to under 10 percent annually. He noted that he had appointed Takeo Fukuda, a deputy prime minister, to form a special council of ministers to concentrate on economic matters.

In reply to questions, Mr. Miki said the council will try to lay down rules to "absorb excessive profiteering, improve social welfare for the aged and help solve the sense of dissatisfaction of working-class people."

"I want to carry out government tied to the people," he said. "The strong can defend themselves, so government must concentrate on the weak and underprivileged."

On foreign policy, he said Japan's relations with the United States are "the basis of our policy, seeking peace in the world. In this regard, we will maintain continuity."

On the oil problem, he said he did not see basic differences between U.S. and French proposals on ways to bring down prices. "We have to have a confrontation," he added. "Our country depends on the Middle East for most of its oil needs. It is not only the oil-consuming nations, but also the oil-producing nations that have troubles, and I don't see why the two sides cannot come to the table and talk."

Blasts in Rail Facility Cause Alarm at Station in London

LONDON, Dec. 12 (UPI)—Two rush-hour blasts in an electrical junction box near a commuter railroad station tonight sent homeward-bound Londoners hurrying for shelter.

But the blasts—less than 24 hours after a bomb attack on the Navy and Military Club in London's West End—apparently were the result of an electrical failure, Scotland Yard said.

The attack on the Navy and Military Club last night occurred during debate in the House of Commons on a proposal for reintroducing the death penalty in Britain as a weapon against the Irish Republican Army's two-year-old bomb campaign in Britain. After a long debate, the Commons defeated, by 369 votes to 217, the move to restore capital punishment for guerrillas who commit murder.

Mallman Injured

The first explosion today in the electrical junction box, near Marylebone Station, shook up a mailman and injured his hand as he emptied a mail box.

Three policemen, including Scot-

land Yard's bomb squad chief, Comdr. Robert Huntley, suffered slight burns when the junction box exploded a second time.

IRA bombers have previously planted bombs in letter boxes in central London. One letter-bomb blast in Piccadilly Circus Nov. 25 injured 30 persons.

The Piccadilly blast was one of three rush-hour explosions that day. The Post Office ordered mail boxes in central London closed after the attacks.

Two-Year Campaign

A total of 49 persons have been killed and more than 400 injured in a two-year IRA bombing campaign in Britain.

The police, meanwhile, were pushing their hunt for two men who participated in the bomb attack on the Navy and Military Club. Police praised three taxi drivers who chased the two bombers until one of the attackers fired several pistol shots and hit one of the cabs. No one was hurt.

Scotland Yard's Comdr. Huntley praised the cab drivers' spirit but said that he did not advise the members of the public "should have a car."

There were no casualties in the explosion in the club but the building was extensively damaged. It was the third attack on a club in the area.

Tax-Cut Bill Dies in House

(Continued from Page 1)

petroleum producers between \$2 billion and \$3 billion a year in federal taxes, presently permits 22 per cent of gross income from petroleum property to be deducted from taxable income up to a top of 50 per cent of taxable net income.

The death of the depletion allowance would have come about this way:

The 22 per cent would have been slashed to 15 per cent, retroactive to the start of this year, and eliminated entirely for most oil next year.

Three exceptions would have been made. A 15-per-cent depletion allowance would have remained in effect until 1979 for the first 5,000 barrels of oil produced each day by any producer, all oil from Alaska's North Slope and for petroleum produced from "stripper" wells which produce up to 10 barrels of oil daily.

The bill also would have made major tax changes involving foreign operations of petroleum companies, including limiting foreign tax credits.

Furthermore, the bill would have levied a so-called windfall profits tax, but coupled with this there would have been a ployback system giving oilmen who sought new energy sources a way of escaping paying much of this new levy.

Oil-Industry Taxes

The elimination of the depletion allowance would have raised oil-industry taxes by an estimated \$633 million this year, \$1.58 billion in 1978 and \$1.88 billion in 1979.

The legislation would have cut taxes for Americans with low and moderate incomes through these actions:

- Eliminating the maximum standard deduction, used by those who do not itemize their tax returns, to 10 per cent of adjusted gross income or a top of \$2,300, compared to the current 15 per cent and a \$2,000 ceiling.
- Boosting the minimum standard deduction, which benefits low-income taxpayers to \$1,000 for single persons and \$1,800 for couples, compared to the current \$1,300 for single persons and a matching amount for couples.

No Ford Move On Recession

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Nessen said at a news briefing before the President's speech that "the President still believes Congress ought to act in a responsible way" and enact the surtax to pay for proposed anti-recession programs.

But Mr. Nessen added that "by the same token he's a realist" and realizes that "chances are small that Congress would pass a surtax in this session."

He indicated that the President was not ruling out the possibility that Congress would enact next year on the surtax, which would affect all but those with very low incomes.

Meanwhile, an ad hoc committee of senior Senate Republicans yesterday proposed its own program for dealing with the nation's economic ills. The program differed sharply from Mr. Ford's proposals in a number of respects, including a recommendation for mandatory fuel-conservation measures.

Sen. John Tower of Texas, the chairman of the group, said that some Republican senators "feel the President's program is inadequate" and that the statement containing the policy proposals reflects "some impatience on the part of Senate Republicans."

However, the statement itself took some of the sting out of the rebuff to the President by declaring that the committee's proposals would "supplement and reinforce the President's economic program."

While calling for the "enactment of strict mandatory authority capable of significantly reducing (fuel) consumption," the Republican statement did not specifically call for rationing.

The senators also would "encourage prompt congressional consideration of a tax on excessive energy consumption."

The senators supported the President's goal of reducing oil imports by one million barrels a day next year and would also set an interim goal of reducing imports by two million barrels a day.

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NATO TALKS—French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues and U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at morning meeting before opening yesterday of conference in Brussels.

NATO Speech By Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

ginning talks with the oil producers.

He denied that this was a policy of confrontation as French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has charged.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has proposed a tripartite meeting among oil producers, consumers and developing countries for some time next year, with a preparatory meeting as early as February.

One delegation said that following today's meeting there was the impression that Washington could accept such a timetable.

The delegation spokesman said that France would try to organize its preparatory meeting within two months and that, in the meantime, contacts among the consumers would go ahead as Washington wants.

The French indicated today that, once they had the go-ahead for the preparatory meeting, they would participate in the consumer talks within the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The stage now is set for the compromise to be made during President Ford's meeting with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing this weekend in Martigny.

Today's meeting was held in restricted session, a new format designed by the U.S. delegation following the well-publicized leaks a year ago of the clash between Mr. Kissinger and then French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert. Restricted sessions limit attendance to a few top aides who follow a rule of discretion on what may be reported.

Total Silence

The U.S. delegation today turned discretion into total silence, even though other delegations were briefed on what was being said. The U.S. delegation expressed unhappiness that the other allies were willing to inform the public of the debates.

The U.S. blacked out to reports of a new "dash" today between Mr. Kissinger and French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues. State Department spokesman Robert Anderson branded the reports "absolutely untrue." The French also denied them.

What happened was that Mr. Kissinger disagreed with Mr. Sauvagnargues on how far the French were willing to go in agreeing with the Soviet Union on a 35-nation summit meeting next year to end the European security conference now under way. Mr. Kissinger suggested that the French had gone too far toward accommodating the Russians, and Mr. Sauvagnargues replied that France had gone no further than the Americans had gone during the Vladivostok meeting between Mr. Ford and the Soviet party leader, Leonid Brezhnev.

Mr. Kissinger briefed the NATO allies on the Vladivostok accord today, calling it "very important" and giving what a delegate called "a series of technical details to support it."

The allies began discussions today of the Geneva security conference and Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions talks in Vienna, both subjects that will be dealt with in tomorrow's communiqué.

Sources reported that there was unanimous agreement that there had been no progress in the Vienna talks and that, although there had been some progress in Geneva, more was needed.

Cyprus Issue

Mr. Kissinger also continued his meetings with the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers today to try to end the stalemate in Cyprus. The West Germans and British are also meeting with representatives of the two countries to try to find a solution.

The Greek delegation spokesman today denied reports yesterday that a Greek letter to NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns had anything to do with the eventual return of Greece to NATO's integrated command structure.

The official Greek position is that the negotiations soon to begin between Greece and NATO are simply to work out a formula for the closing of NATO bases in Greece. NATO sources said yesterday that there was a feeling here that Greece may be thinking of returning to the fold.

2 Guerrilla Organizations Claim Bombing in Tel Aviv

BEIRUT, Dec. 12 (UPI)—The Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine said today that it carried out last night's guerrilla attack on a Tel Aviv movie theater to celebrate the seventh anniversary of the PFLP's foundation.

Israeli reports said three persons were killed and 53 wounded in the grenade attack.

The police identified the victims as the terrorist, Miss Salah Schachmann, 28, of Tel Aviv, and Robin Keith Burberry, 34, a design engineer from England in Israel on business.

Criticizing the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization "for marching gradually toward recognition of Israel," a PFLP statement said the raid was aimed at scuttling efforts to arrange a Middle East peace settlement.

However, in a conflicting claim, PLO leader Yasser Arafat asserted in a statement in the pro-guerrilla newspaper Al-Muharir that the PLO had retaliated for a rocket attack Tuesday on its offices in Beirut.

"We have retaliated for the Beirut attack within 12 hours," he said. "Should Israel carry out similar operations, we would retaliate within six hours next time." There was no clarification of the conflicting claims for the Tel Aviv attack.

The PFLP, which is led by George Habbash, withdrew its representative from the PLO Executive Committee in September to protest alleged contacts by PLO and U.S. officials. The PLO is the umbrella organization that includes the major guerrilla groups.

The PFLP statement did not refer to the rocket attack against three PLO offices in Beirut, which caused heavy damage and minor injuries to four persons.

"When they kill innocent persons among our people, then we have the right to hit them back in kind," Mr. Arafat also said in his statement.

The PFLP massacre two years ago, pledged that guerrilla warfare would continue until the "whole of Palestine" is liberated. It charged that the PLO leadership had "aligned itself with the capitulationist Arab regimes and was marching gradually toward participating in liquidationist schemes and the recognition of Israel."

According to a PFLP version of the attack, the commander of the group, identified by the PFLP only as Mawaz, ordered the other guerrillas to withdraw. Then he mingled with fleeing Israelis and detonated an explosive belt which he was wearing, thus killing himself along with other members of the audience.

Israeli Planes Raid Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

of a very delicate and sensitive nature."

Today's air raid was mounted two days after a series of rocket attacks on three PLO offices in Beirut. The Lebanese government and the PLO accused Israeli agents of carrying out the Tuesday attack.

The only other time the Israelis raided Palestinian installations on Beirut's outskirts was on May 16, when Israeli planes hit five refugee camps in south Lebanon.

A Palestinian communiqué said that eight Israeli planes took part in today's raid; the Lebanese Defense Ministry said there were four. The Palestinian said "our air defenses" shot down two of the Israeli planes and the Lebanese ministry said an object, "believed to be a plane," exploded and crashed into the Mediterranean off Beirut.

The Lebanese ministry said the Israeli attackers "were confronted by our planes and air-defense systems from several positions." But there was no evidence of air combat and newsmen said there was no sign of anti-aircraft missiles in the area of the Palestinian camps.

Complaint to UN

Foreign Minister Philippe Takla told newsmen that Lebanon would lodge a complaint with the United Nations about the raid.

Newsmen in south Lebanon reported that eight Israeli gunboats were sighted offshore between Sidon and Tyre. Shortly after dark they reported Israeli helicopters in the same area and said Lebanese and Palestinian forces fired on them.

Palestinian sources said that the helicopters apparently were searching for pilots from the two Israeli planes which the Palestinians said were shot down.

Allon Bars Early Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

said, is more objective than any other power and its secretary of state "is more able than any other who can offer his good offices to both sides." The Russians, he noted, continue to refuse to have relations with Israel.

It is the Israeli view that any movement in the negotiations under Soviet pressure would rebound to the benefit of Moscow in terms of influence in the Arab world. Israeli officials point to the experience following the Suez invasion of 1956—when the triumphant Israelis were forced by diplomatic pressure to pull back—and when the Russians enjoyed a decade of growing influence in the region.

Mr. Kissinger is known to feel that the Russians can play a useful role in developing a settlement so long as they continue to espouse the positions taken by the most radical Arabs. At the same time, he is not "in principle" opposed to Soviet participation, aware that the Russians are unlikely to support anything in which they are not involved.

Burma Raises Death Total From 1 to 9 in Rangoon Riot

RANGOON, Burma, Dec. 12 (Reuters)—Nine persons were killed and 74 were wounded yesterday when police opened fire as rioters attacked police stations and government offices, according to an official report tonight. It said that police fired to protect themselves and state property.

An official statement last night had said that one person was killed and that 74 were injured when police opened fire on crowds at two police stations.

[The Tokyo newspaper Asahi Shimbun reported in a dispatch that tanks and armored cars were brought into the Rangoon capital last night just before martial law was proclaimed. The Associated Press said Asahi said that 1,800 persons were arrested. It added that, this morning, the situation appeared to be calming down, but "people's dissatisfaction remains."]

The violence apparently was touched off by a pre-dawn raid by about 1,000 troops and police on the Rangoon University campus where students had buried the body of former UN Secretary-General U Thant in defiance of his family's wishes.

Gas Used

The rioters fired tear gas in scattering the campus. Mr. Thant's body from a mausoleum built by students to a site four miles away to a family-built mausoleum near the Shwedagon Pagoda, Burma's most sacred Buddhist shrine.

The official statement tonight said that, according to police estimates, thousands of rioters destroyed the government's Road Transport Corp. building, Housing Board offices and a train at a local station. It said that 25 cars were burned by the crowds.

The State Council, imposing martial law in the capital, transferred the administration from civil officials to the military.

Col. Khin Ohn, the martial law administrator, today issued a decree banning the assembly of more than five persons in public places.

He also imposed a curfew on dusk to dawn until further notice. While the situation was said to have returned to normal today, with widespread government offices open for business in India it was reported that Burmese authorities today closed Rangoon's airport to international traffic for at least two days.

Message in Calcutta

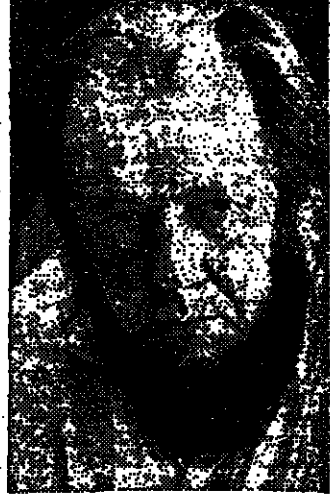
An Indian Airlines spokesman in Calcutta was quoted by the United News of India agency as saying that the airline had re-

ceived instructions from Burmese officials not to fly to Rangoon today and tomorrow because of the troubles there.

The administrator of martial law in the Burmese capital last night that special tribunals would be set up to try persons involved in the disturbances.

Mr. Thant, 65, died Nov. 25, New York, where he had retired Dec. 3, 1971, after two five-year terms as UN secretary-general. He suffered from cancer of the larynx and pneumonia set in before his death.

He and Burma's Premier, Ne Win, had not been on good terms. The estimated 200 students and monks who kidnapped his body from a family funeral procession last Thursday said that the government's burial program did not accord the U. Thant a fitting tribute.



Alexander Solzhenitsyn

Solzhenitsyn Hopes to Go Back to Russia

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 12 (UPI)—Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the Nobel Prize-winning author, said today that he lives with the continuous feeling "that I must return to Russia someday," and said Soviet officials have indicated that he may be allowed to do so.

The exiled Soviet author, who was 56 years old yesterday, 13 days after he received his Nobel Prize here following a four-year delay, said, however, at a new conference in the Grand Hotel that he had no hope of returning soon to his native land with his family.

He had refused to leave Russia to accept his prize here when it was awarded in 1970 for fear that the Kremlin would not permit him to return. He was expelled from the Soviet Union in February and now lives in Zurich.

'We Are Out of Place'

Asked if he planned to remain in Switzerland for the rest of his life, Mr. Solzhenitsyn said: "No, I do not. I live with the continuous feeling and hope that I can return to Russia someday. We feel that we are out of place here" in the West.

He said that the Soviet Justice Ministry had hinted that he might eventually be allowed to return to his homeland.

"If the Soviets are serious about my return, let them publish my books and I will return," he said. Without elaborating, he said that Soviet KGB agents have tried to provoke him in Switzerland.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, after describing his problems and those of other dissident authors in the Soviet Union, asserted that the prospects of a moral revolution offered the best hope for social changes in his homeland. He said his people should learn to "live with lies."

"If this method catches on, we will gradually change the situation," he said.

Sale in A-Arms Files

OSLO, Dec. 12 (AP)—Former Japanese Premier Rikaku Sato, co-winner of the 1974 Nobel Peace Prize, said in his acceptance address yesterday that he was gratified that the United States and the Soviet Union had made a "certain amount of progress" in their Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

But he added that further nuclear disarmament had become a matter of utmost urgency and asked the nuclear powers to live up to their "especially heavy responsibilities for assuring the peace and security of the world."

His co-winner is Sean MacBride, an Irishman who is the UN's commissioner for Namibia or South-West Africa.

Suicides Seen Rising in U.S.

ATLANTA, Dec. 12 (AP)—The coming holiday season may result in an unusual number of suicide attempts because of despair over loss of jobs heightened by holiday-related mental depression, according to Dr. Fred Crawford, director of Emory University's Center for Social Change. He said:

"The sheer impact of losing one's job is traumatic. Christmas heightens the feeling. Take a father whose been the mainstay of the family income. Suddenly he's out of work. On top of mortgages and the kids in school, there are no Christmas presents. Psychiatrists say that such a situation undermines self-esteem and creates feelings of incompetence and inadequacy."

N.Y.C. to Lay Off 8,000 Employees

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—Mayor Abraham Beame is laying off more than 8,000 municipal employees, bringing to almost 8,000 the number of workers who will lose their jobs because of the city's \$330-million budget pinch.

During meetings today with municipal union leaders, Mr. Beame was expected to explain the reductions in the city's current labor force of 338,000.

Last month, Mr. Beame said that 15,000 city workers would be laid off. With the 6,000 additional layoffs announced yesterday, the city budget gap was narrowed to approximately \$130 million.

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House Committee Approves Rockefeller by 26-12 Margin

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—The House Judiciary Committee voted today by a vote of 26-12 to approve the nomination of Nelson Rockefeller as vice-president, opening the way for final congressional action on the nomination by the end of the week.

House Trims Military Aid to Cambodia

Containing Cutoff Turkey Aid Voted

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—The House today approved a \$2.6-billion foreign aid bill, including U.S. military aid to Cambodia and extending a cutoff of military aid to Turkey until the end of the year.

The House passed the bill by a vote of 297-8, indicating that the administration will seek negotiations on withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cambodia.

The House then passed the bill, 301 to 190, which goes to the Senate for final approval.

The Senate passed a \$2.7-billion aid bill by a vote of 78-22.

The House rejected a compromise proposal by a vote of 247-151.

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BOSTON SCHOOL SKIRMISH—Wave of foot and mounted policemen sweep intersection in front of South Boston High School Wednesday to clear whites away from school buses.

In Second Day of Tension

Whites Walk Out of 4 Boston High Schools

BOSTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—White students walked out of four Boston high schools today, less than 24 hours after racial tension led to the closing of eight other schools in the South Boston area.

School officials said that as many as 600 white students were involved in today's walkout at the Hyde Park, Roslindale, East Boston and Brighton High Schools.

No violence was reported in connection with the walkout, but extra policemen were stationed at Hyde Park High School and mounted officers were stationed a block from the school.

The eight schools, all of them under a court order to end racial imbalance, were closed yesterday after a white student was killed, allegedly by a young black, at South Boston High School.

Seven police officers and at least five civilians were injured and required treatment yesterday after being struck by bricks, stones and other flying objects hurled by a crowd of nearly 1,000 whites outside the school's main building.

In Good Condition

Michael Faith, 17, the wounded student, was reported to be in good condition.

A black youth, James White, 18, was arrested in connection with the stabbing incident, and three white South Boston youths were arrested later in the day and charged with assaulting a police officer with a dangerous weapon.

Decoy buses were ordered in and tactical police force officers held back the crowd in order to get black students out of the building without injuries.

The black students were spirited out a side door to other buses out of view of the crowd.

About 300 state and city police were called to the area and police mounted on horses moved into the crowd at some points. But they were unable to prevent whites outside the school from smashing windows in the decoy buses. Several police cars were damaged.

Boston city councilor Louise Day Hicks, a longtime opponent of school busing, pleaded with the jeering crowd to let the buses take the black students back to Roxbury, the largely black section of the city.

The crowd responded with a barrage of obscenities and shouts of "Bus Them Back to Africa."

U.S. Study Urged Of Peril to Ozone

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—A panel of scientists urged Congress yesterday to order a crash atmospheric research program to find out whether aerosol spray-can propellants and other pollutants are eroding the delicate ozone umbrella that shields the earth.

Dr. Michael McElroy of Harvard University went even further in his appearance before a congressional subcommittee, warning that man may have to learn to engineer the upper atmosphere to undo or prevent damage to the ozone layer caused by human activities that cannot be halted.

Dr. McElroy made the speculative suggestion that synthetic fertilizers, largely responsible for increased food production, might eventually increase the amount of nitrogen oxides in the upper atmosphere, reducing ozone as a result.

Presidential Bid Announced By Gov. Carter of Georgia

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia announced today that he will campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination on a platform pledging to help Americans regain confidence in government.

"This is no job for the faint-hearted," Gov. Carter said in a speech at the National Press Club.

"It will be met with violent opposition from those who now enjoy a special privilege, those who prefer to work in the dark or those whose private fiefdoms are threatened."

Gov. Carter, 50, a Naval Academy graduate serving his first term as governor, is the second Democrat to announce formally for the nomination.

Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona made his announcement last month. Former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma said today he will announce his plans next month.

Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, for whom Gov. Carter campaigned in 1972, and Sen. Lloyd Benken of Texas are expected to join the race early next year.

Excellent Rating

Before his speech, Gov. Carter said he rated his chances of winning the nomination as "excellent" and that he planned to enter primaries in New Hampshire, Florida, Wisconsin, Indiana, Alabama, New York and California.

Gov. Carter said he does not think "there is any doubt" that a Southerner could win the 1976 nomination. "I think the country is ready for someone who has a background of strong leadership as a governor," said Gov. Carter, whose four-year term ends next month.

In his speech, Gov. Carter said that for too long "political leaders have been isolated from the people" and "have made decisions from an ivory tower."

"Now is the time for this change," he said.

Saxbe Expected To Be Appointed Envoy to India

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (UPI)—Attorney General William French Saxbe is expected to be named ambassador to India soon, government and diplomatic sources said today.

President Ford will announce the nomination of the 58-year-old Oxon Hill, Md., resident, to replace Mr. Saxbe as attorney general, the Associated Press reported.

Mr. Saxbe met with Mr. Ford Monday and they reportedly discussed Mr. Saxbe's desire to resign as attorney general. A spokesman for the Justice Department declined to confirm the subject of their talk.

Mr. Saxbe was named attorney general in 1973 by President Nixon, resigning from the Senate, to which he was elected in 1966.

There have been persistent reports that he would leave the cabinet since Mr. Ford assumed the presidency in August.



Gov. Jimmy Carter

between people and government to be bridged and for American citizens to join in shaping our nation's future," Gov. Carter said.

Ban on Gifts

Gov. Carter said the job of restoring confidence would require an end to secrecy in government. He proposed the opening of all meetings of regulatory agencies, a ban on gifts to public officials and disclosure of the business ties of major government officials.

He also proposed public financing of congressional campaigns, tighter controls on lobbyists and regulations that would bar regulatory agency employees from joining the industry they regulate for at least four years after they leave the government.

Gov. Carter, who opposed the 1972 nomination of Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, has become widely known within the Democratic organization through his chairmanship of a campaign committee set up by the Democratic National Committee.

At last weekend's midterm convention in Kansas City, Gov. Carter's supporters reportedly collected pledge cards from 850 of the 2,500 delegates, promising to help him or to seek more information.

Gov. Carter has been regarded as one of a new breed of Southern governors—a racial moderate who has streamlined state government. He has substantially increased the number of blacks on state boards and was the first to appoint a black to the state Board of Regents.

Boy, 3, a Week Alone With Slain Mother

DETROIT, Dec. 12 (AP)—A 3-year-old boy spent a week alone in his home here with the body of his slain mother, police said. Police forced their way into the house and found the boy alone with his mother's body. She was bound and had been stabbed.

The murder brought the city's homicide total for 1974 to 753, two more than last year's record number of slayings.

A neighbor took the child to her home to feed and bathe him. "The poor tyke was so hungry and dirty," she said. "But he is so young he really doesn't know what was going on. He just stayed quiet—like while he was in my house."

Friend of Mills Held in Florida For Nakedness

SANDFORD, Fla., Dec. 12 (AP)—Stripper Fannie Mills, a friend of Rep. Wilbur Mills, was arrested early today and charged with indecent exposure, officials said.

Assistant state Attorney Jack Fulenwider said Miss Mills was arrested "for being completely naked" during a performance. He said the Argentine-born stripper was "charged with a violation of the state statute as it pertains to indecent exposure."

The owner of the night club in which she was appearing also was arrested, police said. They were released on \$500 bond each.

Miss Mills, whose real name is Annabella Battistella, was involved in an incident with Rep. Mills, D-Ark., two months ago, when she jumped into Washington's Tidal Basin after police stopped a car in which both were riding.

Sen. Young Is Victor In N. Dakota Recount

BISMARCK, N.D., Dec. 12 (AP)—Republican Sen. Milton Young has emerged from an 11-day recount in North Dakota's Senate race with nine more votes added to his slim election victory total.

The recount of more than 229,000 ballots cast in the Nov. 5 general election was completed yesterday with Sen. Young leading former Democratic Gov. William Guy by an unofficial 188 votes.

The State Canvassing Board had declared Sen. Young the official winner by 177 votes Nov. 19. Mr. Young has been a senator for 29 years.

The unofficial recount totals gave Sen. Young 114,117 votes and Mr. Guy 113,931.

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Prosecutor Ends Cross-Examination

Ehrlichman Accused of Falsely Citing Nixon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—The prosecutor at the Watergate cover-up trial closed his cross-examination of John Ehrlichman today by accusing him of falsely dumping the blame for the cover-up on former President Nixon.

Climaxing two days of relentless questioning, prosecutor James Neal reached into the transcript of a White House tape for what he said were Ehrlichman's own words describing a good defense against criminal charges in the Watergate case.

Waving the transcript of an April 15, 1973, tape, Mr. Neal quoted Ehrlichman as suggesting that former White House counsel John Dean 3d might avoid prosecution.

In the tape, Ehrlichman, who was White House domestic affairs adviser, suggests to Mr. Nixon, "If I were Dean, I would develop a defense that I was being manipulated by people who had a corrupt motive for ostensibly a benign motive."

Pressing Ehrlichman, the prosecutor noted that Ehrlichman's lawyer had declared that Mr. Nixon "deceived, misled, lied and used John Ehrlichman to cover up his [the president's] own activities."

Manipulated by Others

"As a matter of fact, didn't you tell the president that Mr. Dean's defense ought to be that he was manipulated by others who had bad motives, and thereby you predicted your own defense in this case?" Mr. Neal asked.

Ehrlichman replied, "I don't

agree with your characterization." Mr. Neal asked Ehrlichman if he was not saying, "You were manipulated by Mr. Nixon, who had a corrupt motive."

Ehrlichman: "No, my defense is that I'm innocent of the charges that the government has brought against me."

Mr. Neal for a third time asked Ehrlichman if he was not blaming Mr. Nixon. "That certainly is where the truth seems to lead us in this case," Ehrlichman replied.

Ehrlichman and four other defendants are charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice in the investigation of the June 17, 1972, break-in at Democratic headquarters in the Watergate building.

The Full Truth

Before Mr. Neal completed his vigorous cross-examination, Ehrlichman said he believes Mr. Nixon never wanted the full truth about Watergate.

The 49-year-old lawyer said that, while the former president asked him in March to gather the facts on Watergate, Mr. Nixon hoped his aide would come back with a less-than-complete report.

Mr. Neal asked, "It was not supposed to be a true report, was it?"

"As far as I was concerned," Ehrlichman testified, "but looking back on the tapes, it is my present belief that he [Mr. Nixon]

on) was hopeful it would not be." As Ehrlichman answered Mr. Neal's questions, he frequently turned and gestured with his hands to the jurors.

At one point as Mr. Neal read from the transcript of a White House tape, with Mr. Nixon speaking, the prosecutor quoted Ehrlichman as saying "Umm... ummm" in apparent agreement with the former president's words.

Ehrlichman interrupted to say to Mr. Neal, "I'm not sure I said 'Umm, ummm' in quite the way you 'Umm-ummed' it."

Ehrlichman, smiling: "I made a noise that was essentially non-committal."

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Against Chemical Warfare

The administration's new compromise position on riot control agents and herbicides has made it very difficult for the Senate to continue refusing to ratify the Geneva protocol. The protocol, a treaty first drafted in 1925 in reaction to the use of poison gases in World War I, failed to get American ratification then but was revived a few years ago in reaction to American use of chemicals in Vietnam. In asking the Senate to ratify, however, Mr. Nixon attached an "understanding"—which the committee found unacceptable—that riot control gases and herbicides would be excluded from the treaty because they are not "lethal" or "incapacitating." Mr. Ford has now reaffirmed that "understanding"; this was evidently done to keep the Joint Chiefs of Staff aboard. But he has renounced "as a matter of national policy" the first use of chemicals in war, with certain exceptions. He has renounced, that is, the practices of indiscriminate defoliation and widespread military use of CS (riot control) gas, while asserting that in principle no wrong was done in employing them.

Now, a strong case can be made that maintaining the American "understanding" will license other states to make their own unilateral and weakening interpretations of the treaty, and that renouncing chemical usages only "as a matter of national policy" would open the way for later changes of national policy whose effect would be to weaken the treaty. Those are the "worst-case" possibilities that trouble some of the persons most ardently in favor of an unconditional ban. At the same time, the closest students of the politics of the Geneva protocol believe that the joint chiefs agreed to this version of the treaty only on the basis that it would be ratified without change. The chiefs apparently feel they have gone as far as they can in accepting a change that will be used by some Pentagon critics to stigmatize the military's use of chemicals in Vietnam and to prevent the military from using chemicals in the future. That the chiefs have the political influence to block the treaty is

apparent. To ask for a more perfect treaty is, then, to sign away virtually all chances for any treaty at all—and what may be worse—to weaken the anti-chemical warfare coalition inside the government in its continuing effort, of which the treaty is only one part, to tighten the controls and shrink the budget of this particular branch of the military.

In addition, one must consider the five specific permitted uses of chemicals, which are identified in the Ford administration's new compromise position—uses which the United States would reserve under the treaty. Applying herbicides to clear vegetation around immediate defensive perimeters is one such usage. The other four involve the use of riot control agents in "defensive military modes to save lives"; in situations where civilian casualties can be reduced or avoided; in rescue missions; and "in rear echelon areas outside the combat zone to protect convoys."

Though the list seems a bit long, there need be no particular problem here. It is helpful to identify these specific permitted uses, if only to add balance to a discussion too often dominated by indiscriminate attacks against any use of "gas," a horror word. Moreover, by the testimony of international lawyers, virtually all of these special uses would be permitted even under a treaty carrying a categorical ban on the first use of chemicals "in war," a phrase of legal art. These special uses also happen to cover just about all situations in which riot control gases might be used at home.

We understand the principles and risks that give pause to conscientious senators. But we lean (and not without a twinge) toward accepting the compromise the administration has offered the legislature. It seems to us worthwhile to gather the available benefits and to attempt to increase them over a time, rather than to reject the offered deal and tempt either the opposition of the joint chiefs or the fatigue of those on the other side of the argument.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Menace of Oil

"Environmental dangers inevitably trail after oil, wherever and however it is transported," a recent joint report by three Senate committees points out.

This often-ignored truth is underscored by the emerging news of a catastrophic oil spill which occurred on Aug. 9 in the storm-swept Strait of Magellan off the southern tip of South America. The Royal Dutch Shell group's 206,000-ton tanker *Amoco* ran aground and spilled more than 50,000 tons of crude oil into the ocean off Chile. This accident resulted in an oil slick 65 miles long that fouled many Chilean beaches with deposits of oil up to three inches thick.

The amount of oil spilled in the ocean off Chile was vastly greater than that leaked off the shores of Santa Barbara in 1969 and second in size only to that of the Torrey Canyon which broke up off the coast of England in 1967.

The icy currents sweeping up from the South Pole are enormously rich in nutrients and, as a breeding area, play an important and not fully understood part in the whole life cycle of fish and birds in the warmer waters of the South Atlantic and South Pacific. Oil is severely injurious to all forms of marine life. Tanker spills and leaks off the Cape of Good Hope of southern Africa—a heavily traveled passageway from the oil fields of the Middle East—have already had discernible adverse effects. Comparable damage is being done off South Africa.

The super-tankers offer an environmental advantage inasmuch as one of them takes the place of five or 10 ships of smaller size

and correspondingly reduces the potential number of accidental oil spills. But their enormous size means that when a mishap does occur, it is no small event. Since no American harbor is big enough to accommodate these super-tankers, man-made offshore ports are to be created where the ships could moor and unload their oil that would then be piped under water to the mainland.

"The breakup of a 500,000-ton tanker in heavy seas a few miles off Florida or Texas or Delaware would likely produce damage of catastrophic proportions," the Senate report observes.

The Senate and House have passed different bills to regulate these artificial deep-water ports. When Congress reconciles these bills, it is important that the stronger Senate version prevail. It would assign the regulatory power to the Coast Guard rather than—as the House bill does—to the Interior Department which has shown itself to be too responsive to the pressure of the oil industry.

Congress, moreover, should make clear to the Coast Guard that it wants America to impose the most rigorous standards of safety, operation, and crew health on all tankers entering American waters. The world's oceans are peculiarly vulnerable to damage from oil. In turn, oil-laden super-tankers are vulnerable to accidents in ocean storms. Confronted with this double vulnerability, oil-dependent nations have a double responsibility to protect the oceans and their littoral from the devastating effects of oil.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Artless Chinese

Quite apart from the obvious issue of freedom of the press, China's studied refusal to admit journalists from certain countries to a press preview of Chinese art in Washington only makes the Chinese look silly in the eyes of the entire world. The press of Taiwan, South Africa, South Korea and Israel—targets of the ban—suffer no grievous damage—but China does.

The Chinese government has long placed an unacceptable political interpretation on accreditation of news media. Peking successfully managed to have UN accreditation withdrawn from representatives of Taiwan's Central News Agency after the mainland government replaced the Nationalist Chinese at Turtle Bay in 1971—thus damaging the UN much more than Taiwan.

Chinese authorities are also in a running feud with the parliamentary press gallery

of Canada, preventing reporters from Peking from joining that professional organization so long as a Taiwan newsmen is also a member. Here again it is the Chinese, and not the Canadian Parliament or press, that suffer as a result.

China's behavior at the National Gallery went far beyond the confines of the Taiwan dispute, becoming an attempt to use press accreditation as an ideological weapon against any country upon which Chinese policy-makers look with disfavor. Unless Peking wishes to try asserting some kind of extraterritorial claim on the grounds of the National Gallery during the season of the exhibition, the Chinese would do well to remember that civilized visitors traditionally behave according to the conventions of their hosts.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

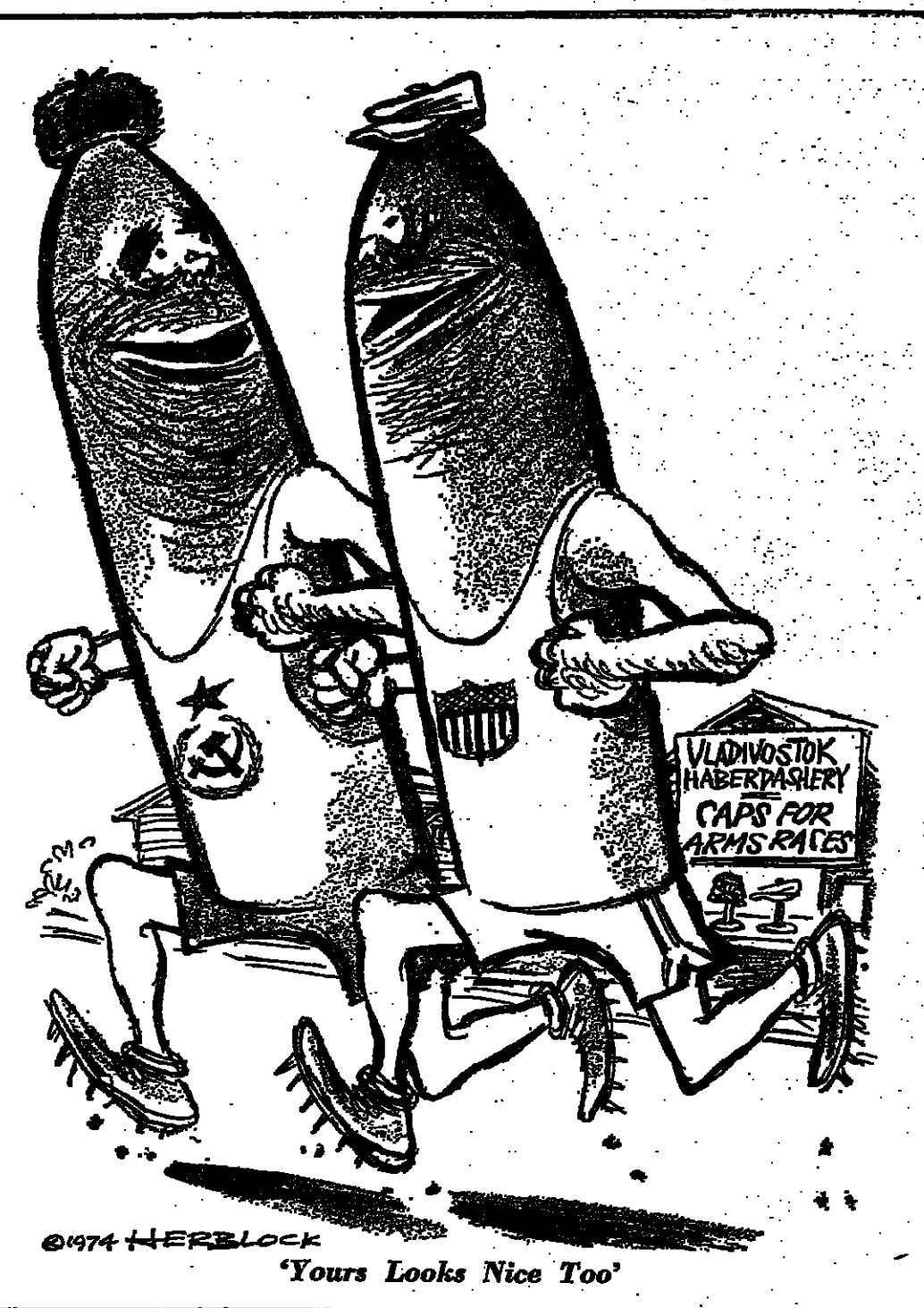
December 12, 1899

PARIS—The annoyances experienced by "chauffeurs" because of frost are more numerous than one would imagine. Unless precautions are taken the extreme cold can cause serious accidents, principally the bursting of tubes. Drivers should be careful to see that the water in the radiator contains at least 20 per cent glycerine.

Fifty Years Ago

December 12, 1924

WASHINGTON—Something reminiscent of the now uncommon "cartwheel" dollar will be used extensively in Christmas gifts of money if the suggestion of the government is followed. Due to a shortage of linen rags of which banknotes are made, the government has asked the people to use the new silver "peace dollar" for gifts. The supply of linen rags was depleted in printing Liberty Bonds and other large government issues.



Inertia and Europe Force Cuts

By Don Cook

VIENNA—For well over a year, negotiations on mutual military force reductions have been in progress here between the Warsaw Pact powers and NATO, and the best that can be said about progress is that this is probably the most amiable and cozy deadlock which East-West relations have yet produced.

Once a week on Thursdays, there is usually a plenary session of the 19 delegations at the talks in the old Hofburg imperial palace. Pro-forma and not very enlightening speeches are made for the record. Then two or three times a week there are smaller informal meetings among key delegations at which the exchanges are considerably livelier and more detailed—the Russians and usually the Poles on one side with the Americans, the British, the West Germans and others on the NATO side. Finally on the fringes of all this there are interminable lunches and dinners and cocktail parties.

As was said about the Congress of Vienna in 1818: "The congress dances, but it does not move." "We may not be showing much progress, but the spirit and the atmosphere between the two sides have really been quite remarkable," says one senior Western delegation chief. Bored? "Well, curiously not, even though we do seem to be going over the same ground and repeating old arguments all the time."

The Question

Sooner or later, of course, there will be really serious bargaining. Minds will have to be made up in Washington and other NATO capitals on exactly what kind of agreement is wanted out of these talks to fit the pattern and structure of détente in Europe which is slowly and laboriously being built. As the talks adjourn for a Christmas break of five weeks or so, the question which everybody seems to be asking in Vienna is this:

Now that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has got his 10-year deal with the Russians on strategic nuclear weapons, will he turn his energies to the problems of a deal over military force reductions on the ground in Western Europe?

It is clear that some kind of a deal is going to be worked out here. The NATO powers are searching for an agreement which would have a really decisive effect on the size of military forces, while the Russians and the Warsaw Pact powers so far are only interested in nibbling on the fringes and trying to get a formula for reduction of forces which will leave their superiority intact or indeed probably even enhance their superiority.

In the long run—which presumably means sometime in 1975—the NATO powers are probably going to have to decide to settle for something less than a big package of force cuts and military ceilings, and take something which is likely to be more symbolic of détente than of great consequence in the military picture.

NATO's Offer

The deal which the NATO powers offered soon after the negotiations got under way in October, 1973, still remains the basic Western negotiating position. It calls for a first-stage reduction of U.S. and Russian forces in Central Europe—with the Russians to take more out than the Americans because they

have considerably more men and tanks on the front line.

Reductions in national forces of the West Germans, the Benelux nations, the Poles, the Czechs, etc., would then take place in the second phase of the operation, with bigger cuts on the Warsaw Pact side than on the NATO side. Eventually, the NATO powers propose, both sides should come down to equal manpower ceilings of some agreed figure like 700,000 total strength.

The Warsaw Pact side will not listen to the idea of getting to equal strength on both sides, and rejects at the same time any suggestions that its forces should be cut more than the NATO forces.

Moreover, the Russians and the Eastern Europeans are more obsessed with the problem of the West German armed forces than they are about the Americans, and they have hammered away for a year with a demand that any first-stage cuts apply to all forces on each side—not just Soviet and American forces as the NATO powers propose.

Tactical A-Arms

The Russians keep bringing up the subject of tactical nuclear weapons, but so far the Western position has been that this is a matter for future negotiation, after agreement has been reached on conventional ground forces.

The only slight sign of movement in the past year came about a month ago when the Warsaw Pact side inched tentatively toward the NATO position by agreeing that any first cut could apply to Soviet and U.S. forces provided it were tied to a cut immediately after in West German and other national forces. They proposed that each side cut by 20,000 men in the first year, and that 10,000 of these be Russian and American troops in the first six months, followed by 10,000 from other forces in the second six months.

The Western response has been to brush this aside as inadequate. This leaving things during the Christmas break where they have been for 14 months.

The question arises whether this is a real negotiation or whether it is, in fact, not much more than a permanent dialogue between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on military problems. Delegates here insist, of course, that there is going to be an agreement eventually, and that it will be one which will have a real impact on force levels in Europe.

But they are also somewhat resigned to the prospect of nothing but dialogue for some months to come. The most experienced and sanguine of the Western

diplomats here feel pretty certain that nothing much is going to happen until the negotiating results at the European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Geneva are a little clearer.

"Once the Geneva operation is pretty well wrapped up, I think we will then begin to get some real focus on what we are going to do here in Vienna," said one delegation chief. "I don't see us making much progress ahead of the Geneva negotiation, but I do think that success in Geneva will put fresh momentum and focus into what we are doing here. Unless, of course, Henry Kissinger turns his eye on us and turns up the heat before."

With Charity for Few

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—"Joe Smith" avoided the draft during the Vietnam war but does not know whether he technically broke the law or, if he did, whether the government has any case against him. He is living a quiet life in Indiana, now, but he worries that some day he could be prosecuted.

If he does face that, he might rather take up President Ford's clemency program. So he decides to ask the Justice Department what his status is. "The department finds that he was never indicted or made the subject of an active investigation. But having been alerted by 'Joe Smith's' question, it looks into his record at Selective Service. If the investigation turns up a case now, the department will proceed against him."

The Smith story is of course a fictional example, but it precisely reflects the Justice Department's policy under the clemency program. It is Catch-22 in action. The man who does not know whether he is in jeopardy puts himself in it by asking.

Moreover, the President's program is due to expire on Jan. 31. The man newly in jeopardy must decide before then whether to accept the "clemency" of up to two years of alternate service, or risk prosecution thereafter. And he must do so without having any real hearing to decide whether he violated the law in the first place.

Contradictions

All this is an acute example of the anomalies and contradictions that hobble President Ford's clemency program. It is not generally realized that there are three quite distinct operations in the program. They seem to be administered with distinct attitudes.

The Presidential Clemency Board, under the chairmanship of former Sen. Charles Goodell, deals only with men who have already been punished—as deserters or draft evaders. The board keeps all information in confidence, and no one who approaches it can and up any worse off. Its function is to recommend conditional or absolute pardons.

The Defense Department handles the cases of military personnel who went AWOL and were never caught or punished. It has a final list of 12,500 such men and will tell anyone whether he is on the list without his risking being added to it. A man can

At Cover-Up Trial Three Paths of Glory

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—Leaving the question of innocence to the jury and the subject of fairness to the appeals courts, it may be instructive to observe the effect of the Watergate trial on the three key defendants and to see how their personalities have determined the contrast of their defenses.

H. R. (Bob) Haldeman—he of the ramrod reputation, the martinet appearance in his days of power—has changed his appearance. Years ago, I asked him why he didn't get rid of his Prussian-looking crew cut; he laughed and replied: "Who'd know me?"

His haircut is softly styled now, and he has taken the rough edges of severity out of his mannerisms in the courtroom. He was right: Nobody would know him. In last year's hearings as well as this year's trial, he has appeared soft-spoken, kind, mild-mannered, reverent and reasonable, a far cry from the fierce wielder of power he used to be known to be.

His 'Image'

That is because the former ad-man places great importance in "image," in appearance, before a jury or any public; though he seldom concerned himself with his own image while in the White House, he now sees it to be essential in his trial.

Haldeman feels that his defense requires that softening of image to compensate for a refusal to soften his position: He has chosen to stand with Nixon, rarely taking refuge in "orders" as a defense. He is consistent in his philosophy that appearances count, and personally loyal to the man whose alter ego he was.

John Ehrlichman has taken a different path. His relationship with Nixon was not quite as close as Haldeman's; when Nixon turned Haldeman down on anything, he did it directly, but when the president turned down Ehrlichman, he did it through Haldeman.

Moreover, Ehrlichman sees himself as roped into the Watergate conspiracy prosecution. His "problem" was the "plumbers' unit," and he has already been convicted for that. His "plumbers' defense" required a hard national security rationale, which is why he clashed so sharply with senators at the televised hearings last year; on the cover-up conspiracy charge, Ehrlichman believes he was drawn in only to help the prosecution discredit the former president.

Which he is willing to do. If his role is to be a latter-day Dean, he will play that role. His defense, which has puzzled some of those observing the trial, is to side with the prosecution, more in sorrow than in anger. Ehrlichman's lawyer claims his client was "had"; Ehrlichman demands Nixon's presence as a witness; in this trial's most poignant moment, it was Ehrlichman who showed the

need for Nixon to explain his actions to the next generation. Those who know Ehrlichman know that his concern for the way his children will look at him and for the way his children's friends will look at them, is a false front put on to impress a jury. He is profoundly a family man. That solidarity, however, does not extend to any official family; if his testimony harms other defendants, so be it. In seeking to transfer the blame, he infuriated his former leader, but this does not bother Ehrlichman because he has decided not to be left twisting slowly, slowly, at the hands of the law.

And what of the man he described as "The big enchilada," John Mitchell would not know how to begin to change his image like Alexei Kosygin, he was born to fulfill the definition of the word "dour."

Nor has Mitchell changed his story. He says he did not authorize the break-in, and that contradicts the testimony of a parade of witnesses who copied their pleas. And despite the disagreement on the tape transcripts that must have stung him, he has not turned on Richard Nixon.

More than anyone in the drama Mitchell has turned out to be what David Reisman called "the inner-directed man." Unsubstantiated by a religious faith, deserted by his wife, career wrecked, his friends fled, his home a hotel room, John Mitchell remains John Mitchell.

Of all those who came to Washington in early 1969, the campaign manager was the most reluctant. He liked his lucrative law practice; he was fearful of what the limelight might do to his wife. To Mitchell, typified as the heavy, the play of power was no aphrodisiac. The president needed him, so he came; neither powerlust nor greed brought him to Washington for his rendezvous with disaster.

Mitchell's easy tolerance of eavesdropping brought most of the disaster on himself, of course, but the purpose of this eavesdropping in federal court was not to usurp the jury's job. Rather it is to compare how three flawed but well-meaning men—not one of whom is as evil or stupid as the other two now think he is—react differently in the same situation.

Haldeman shifts his image. Ehrlichman shifts his blame. Mitchell shifts his pipe to the other side of his mouth. Haldeman stands loyally by his disgraced leader, Ehrlichman sadly condemns him, Mitchell refuses to pass judgment at all.

"Put 'em all in a bag," Richard Nixon used to say about states of opposing candidates, so that the worst of each could be used to afflict the others. But even when begged, as this case shows, individuals react in an individual way.

No Equity

There never was any equity in the way the law treated those who did not want to fight in Vietnam. By far the largest number got off legally, by luck, or because they had better advice or were more articulate or were rich enough to go to college. Of those not legally exempted, many slipped quietly through the system. Only a few became declared fugitives. Among those who were caught, punishments differed widely.

There is no way to provide equal justice now for all those who avoided service and were treated so differently—or for those who fought, suffered and died. Nor are those Americans who committed crimes of war against the Vietnamese going to be brought to justice. No law will satisfy one sense of equity. All we can hope is to put the trauma behind us. That is the case for a genuine amnesty.

So few persons have responded to the clemency program that Ford will doubtless have to consider giving some further action after January 31. But it must be right on this issue. This time he should recognize that complicated schemes to balance irreconcilable interests will prolong the agony of Vietnam. The purpose can only be what another president said after one of the most terrible wars in history: "to bind up the nation's wounds."

French Priest Found Guilty of Libel in the 'Jesus Trial'

By Nan Robertson

PARIS, Dec. 12 (NYT).—The Paris court found a French priest guilty of libel in the "Jesus Trial" yesterday. The court ruled that an outcast Catholic priest had libeled the well-known French lawyer in his dispute over who was responsible for the death of Jesus. The priest found guilty in the "Jesus Trial" is the Rev. Georges Nantès, who views the Pope as a liberal French bishop as well.

Canada Helps Russia Regain Musk Oxen

MOSCOW, Dec. 12 (UPI).—Canadian and Russian scientists are cooperating to reintroduce the musk ox to Europe, Tass said today. The Soviet press agency said that 10 musk oxen are being flown from the Taimyr Peninsula. The oxen were flown from Canada aboard Soviet airliners and taken to the far-north peninsula by helicopter, Tass said. Musk oxen may also be brought from the United States, Tass said. They could be a source of thick wool, it added. The agency said musk oxen used to roam Europe and Asia, but the surviving 25,000 have been in North America and Greenland.

Pope Sets Dates for Canonization of 6 New Saints

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 12 (AP).—Pope Paul VI today set the dates for the canonization of six new saints, including Mother Elizabeth Bayley Seton, the first U.S. saint. Mother Seton's canonization was scheduled for Sept. 4. The canonization of Peruvian nun Juan Macias was scheduled for Sept. 25 and that of Archbishop Oliver Plunkett of Meath, a prime of Ireland, was set for Oct. 12. Others to be canonized during the 1975 Holy Year, as announced by Pope Paul, were: Vicenta Maria Lopez Vicena, a 19th-century Spanish nun, and San Bautista de la Concepcion, a 16th-century Spanish priest, on May 25, and an Italian missionary bishop, Giustino de Rovio, on Oct. 26.

Canada Prepares Bilingual Program

OTTAWA, Dec. 12 (UPI).—Canada will spend \$105.2 million on an official French-English bilingual program in 1975, Treasury said yesterday. The Official Languages Act, adopted in 1969, stipulates that federal civil service must be structured so both French and English-speaking Canadians can deal with government agencies in their own language.

Isorri, the priest said the author tried to absolve the Jews of 2,000 years of collective guilt by attributing Christ's crucifixion entirely to Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor of Judea. Mr. Isorri, an ultra-conservative like Father de Nantes, asserted in his book that legal, biblical and historical research showed that Jesus was condemned because he had rebelled against the Roman occupation, not because a Jewish tribunal wanted him executed for saying he was the son of God.

The lawyer wrote that the Jews never took Christ's claim to divinity seriously and looked on him as an impostor. The Abbot de Nantes said in his review that Mr. Isorri had falsified the New Testament and called him an "upside down Jew" for the Jewish people.

The court said it could only rule in libel and was not competent to rule on the theological charges. It referred to a proclamation "pronounced by the Pontiff on Oct. 23, 1985."

The official summary of the 1985 declaration includes this passage: "Although the Jewish authorities and those who followed their lead pressed for the death of Christ, nevertheless what happened to Christ in His passion cannot be attributed to all Jews, without distinction, then alive, nor to the Jews of today."

The French church followed suit, saying: "It is a theological, historical and juridical error to keep the Jewish people guilty without distinction of the passion and death of Jesus Christ."

It is time that historically the responsibility for the death of Jesus was shared on various grounds by certain Jewish and Roman authorities, the church maintains that it is because of the sin of all men that Christ in His immense love submitted Himself to His passion and to His death so that all receive salvation.

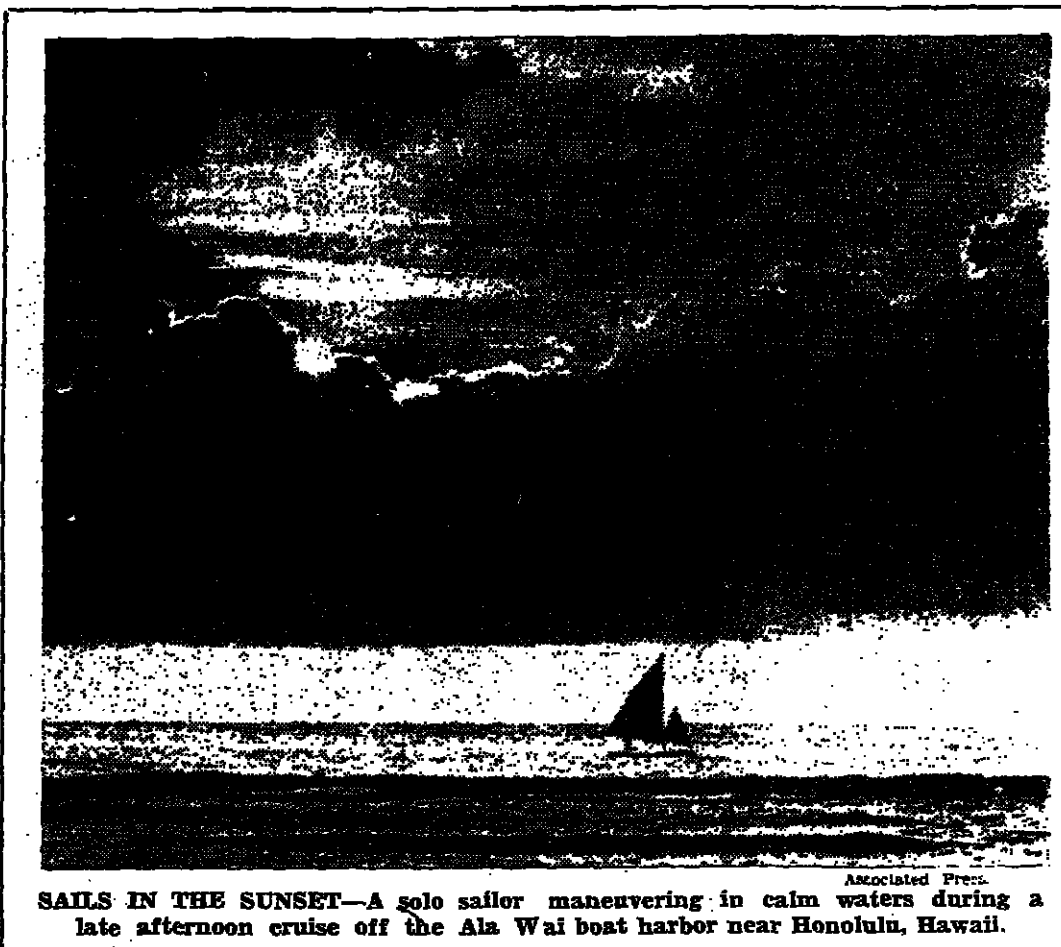
The Vatican statement surprised Israelis. Government sources expressed surprise yesterday over the Vatican's reaction to an Israeli court's conviction of the Most Rev. Hilarion Capucci for smuggling arms to Arab guerrillas. They said that the Jewish state would continue to seek good relations with Christian churches.

The Vatican statement Tuesday said that the judgment would "aggravate the tension" in the Holy Land. The sources said that the government was surprised by the form and content of the statement and noted that it contained "not a single mention of Capucci's crime."

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SAILS IN THE SUNSET—A solo sailor maneuvering in calm waters during a late afternoon cruise off the Ala Wai boat harbor near Honolulu, Hawaii.

Military Helicopter Crashes in South Vietnam, Killing 50

SAIGON, Dec. 12 (UPI).—A helicopter transporting South Vietnamese troops to a Mekong Delta battlefield crashed today, killing all 50 persons aboard, military sources said. It was the country's worst helicopter crash. In the seventh consecutive day of heavy fighting, Communist troops attacked three district capitals and apparently captured one of them, the military sources said. The cause of the crash of the CH-47 Chinook twin-rotor helicopter, 53 miles west of Saigon, was not immediately known. Military sources said that it may have been shot down as it was transporting troops of the 9th Infantry Division to a battle near the Moc Hoa Province capital.

Most regular Communist units in Vietnam now are equipped with heat-seeking SA-7 portable surface-to-air missile launchers, which are able to hit aircraft flying below 8,000 feet. The Saigon command reported that government and Communist casualties exceeded 12,000 men killed or wounded in the recent heavy fighting in the Mekong Delta, where both sides are battling for control of the rice crop. Officers said that Tanh Linh district capital, a town of 7,500 inhabitants located 73 miles

northeast of Saigon, was believed to have been overrun. Radio contact was lost during an attack by 1,500 Communist troops early today. Radio contact with the Binh Tuy Province town was also lost shortly after midnight, but it was re-established in the morning, military sources said. To the south, defenders of Hung Long, a Mekong Delta town of 1,000, about 100 miles southwest of Saigon, pushed out Communist forces which had penetrated the town late yesterday, the Saigon command said.

More than 15,000 persons have fled an area 55 miles northeast of Saigon in the face of a Viet Cong offensive, field reports said.

The U.S. Army announced today that a 3,800-man brigade will be moved to West Germany beginning in March to put American forces there at their strongest level since 1967.

The additional brigade will increase army forces in Germany by one-third of a division, to four and two-thirds divisions—the highest since troops were pulled out in 1967 due in part to the pressures of the Vietnam war.

The brigade headquarters and a support battalion of about 600 troops will be permanently stationed in Germany with their dependents. The other brigade units without dependents will be rotated every six months.

The Army said the brigade would initially be stationed at Braunschweig, Holtenau and Wildflecken—three of the U.S. Army's major European training areas. Later a final decision will be made on the permanent post.

Army officials expect to station another brigade in Germany late in 1975 or early in 1976, bringing combat strength up again to five divisions.

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Hefner Is Called By Grand Jury In Bunny's Death

CHICAGO, Dec. 12 (UPI).—Hugh Hefner, the publisher of Playboy magazine, was subpoenaed yesterday to appear next month before a grand jury investigating the cause of the 1973 death of a Playboy bunny, Adrienne Pollack, 23. The Cook County, Illinois, coroner's office linked Miss Pollack's death to use of methaqualone, a depressant drug.

There may have been another cause of death and everything about her now becomes very pertinent, said Ralph Berkowitz, first assistant attorney of the Cook County state attorneys office. Mr. Berkowitz said that the subpoena had been issued but not served on Mr. Hefner, the 47-year-old creator of the \$300-million Playboy financial empire, who is reported to be in California.

The Cook County grand jury probe was stimulated by the current federal investigation of allegations of drug activity in the Playboy mansions in Chicago and Beverly Hills, Calif. "We don't know anything," a Playboy public relations employee said when asked about Mr. Hefner's whereabouts and about the timing of any statement.

Miss Pollack was a Playboy bunny for 18 months before she died on Sept. 6, 1973, in a Chicago apartment. Until a few weeks before her death, she had been a bunny at the Chicago Playboy mansion.

The committee files include a letter from James Wheeler, the contracting officer in Salinas warning Hanil: "All of the projects contracted to Hanil Development Co., Ltd. are behind schedule" and "you lack of performance has exhausted our patience and that of every using agent of each project."

The letter said that on Aug. 9, 1974, Hanil had a high school, power plant, and a water and sewer works on Yap, and a high school in Jaluit, all half-done or less when they were due to be completed.

The letter was intended to warn Hanil that the Ponape hospital should not fall behind schedule as had other projects. But the Senate committee is interested in why Hanil got so many contracts at all and where the money went.

The funds converted in Geneva were from an account listed as Cogesa in the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

The plot was uncovered Saturday on information supplied by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations to the office of the Los Angeles district attorney.

Responding to questions during a news conference here in "Star Town," near Moscow, Gen. Shatalov impatiently remarked that he and other cosmonauts "had not asked to see" the Apollo craft shown them in the United States.

"Everything that American astronauts need to be acquainted with on the Soyuz that will fly will be shown them beforehand," he said afterward. "We feel that the most convenient place for this is our cosmodrome at Baikonur" rather than a factory.

A report from Houston last week said that such inspection at the Soviet launch site in April or May, as now scheduled, is much later than American space officials desired. The report also said the Russians refused permission to astronaut here last fall to take part in a Soyuz training session.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the international transfer of a Los Angeles city check for a different amount took place on Nov. 25. It was not clear whether this transaction involved a different check than the one for \$902,000. Investigators say this is what happened.

The Chase Manhattan Bank in New York received the instructions on Nov. 25 to debit the funds.

Bank spokesmen said that the bank wired the money to Paris because instructions to that effect were contained in a letter that accompanied the check and that Crocker was not liable for the funds.

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U.S. Senate Unit Sets Hearings Micronesia Building 'Mess' Is Investigated

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (WP).—Investigators have gathered evidence of what Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, regards as a pattern of American mismanagement of the Pacific trust territory of Micronesia.

The findings by a team of investigators just returned from the islands will be explored in Senate Interior subcommittee hearings next month.

Federal money is supposed to build schools, roads and water plants for the people of Micronesia, an American trust territory since 1947. But the investigators report finding that records in the U.S. high commissioner's headquarters on Saipan show the costs of contractors being paid even when they failed to do the work as required.

"It's a hell of a mess out there," Sen. Jackson said.

The Micronesia trust territory is scattered over three million square miles of the western Pacific. It comprises the Caroline, Marshall and Mariana Islands, except Guam.

Morton Agrees Secretary of the Interior Rogers Morton told a reporter that he agrees administrative reform is needed for Micronesia.

As the administration executive technically in charge of administering the trust territory, Mr. Morton said he tried to replace the U.S. commissioner there, Edward Johnston, two years ago, but Sen. Hiram Fong, R-Hawaii, interceded with former President Nixon to keep Mr. Johnston on the job.

Other attempts to replace American officials there have been frustrated by job security rules, Mr. Morton said. The Senate evidence might help force a clean-up.

Mr. Johnston has said that the Senate investigation of his administration of Micronesia would refute charges that taxpayers' money has been squandered there.

The Jackson committee probe was inspired by Richard Thorpe, a Carlsbad, N.M., contractor, who told the committee on Sept. 25 that, on the basis of his dealings with American officials in Micronesia, "what they are doing in the trust territory with American money is a scandal."

Case Is Cited The investigators Sen. Jackson sent to Micronesia as a result of one case—where the Senate called representative—involving a Guam contractor, Hanil Development Co., Ltd., which was awarded a \$42-million contract to build a hospital on Ponape despite failure to complete earlier contracts.

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Plot to Defraud Los Angeles Involves N.Y., Europe Banks

By Robert A. Wright

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 12 (NYT).—The investigation into a plot to defraud the Los Angeles city treasury of several million dollars has been extended to New York and Europe.

District attorney Joseph Busch of Los Angeles County said that funds from a check written on a city treasury blank for \$902,000 were converted by a bank in Geneva. The funds have been transferred through several New York and European banks by a series of telegammes and debits and credits. Mr. Busch said he did not know who picked up the funds.

It remained unclear who might be liable for any funds converted. The plot, originally thought to have been a manipulation of the city's check-printing computer to cause checks to be written to bogus corporations, now appears to have been the theft of a quantity of checks intended for computer use and forgery. Investigators say.

Computer Rejected The \$902,000 check, bearing the forged signature of city controller Charles Navarro, was rejected by the computer late last month when the check was returned to the city. The controller's office said that it stopped payment on the check and was not liable for the funds.

That check had been made out to Crocker International, the New York office of the Crocker Bank, San Francisco. Crocker spokesmen have acknowledged that the New York office received the deposit on Nov. 21 and that the funds were transferred by telegram to Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas in Paris.

But the spokesmen added that it was not known whether the deposit—part of a daily volume of between \$1 billion and \$2 billion—was made by mail or in person.

Bank spokesmen said that the bank wired the money to Paris because instructions to that effect were contained in a letter that accompanied the check and that Crocker was not liable for the funds.

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Cosmonaut Chief Rejects Criticism In U.S. on Soyuz

ZVEZDNY GORODOK, U.S.S.R., Dec. 12 (UPI).—The chief Soviet cosmonaut, Maj. Gen. Vladimir Shatalov, today brushed off criticism by U.S. space officials that American astronauts and technicians were not allowed in September to see the Soyuz spacecraft that will dock with a U.S. Apollo craft in July.

Responding to questions during a news conference here in "Star Town," near Moscow, Gen. Shatalov impatiently remarked that he and other cosmonauts "had not asked to see" the Apollo craft shown them in the United States.

"Everything that American astronauts need to be acquainted with on the Soyuz that will fly will be shown them beforehand," he said afterward. "We feel that the most convenient place for this is our cosmodrome at Baikonur" rather than a factory.

A report from Houston last week said that such inspection at the Soviet launch site in April or May, as now scheduled, is much later than American space officials desired. The report also said the Russians refused permission to astronaut here last fall to take part in a Soyuz training session.

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Her Husband: 'Missing' in SE Asia

By Mary Peirson

ALHAURIN EL GRANDE, Spain. (IHT).—Almost every weekday morning for two weeks an underweight, intense woman nervously rang the bell of the Paris Embassy of the Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia.

The embassy officials were always polite but reminded her there was no need to keep coming back. They would notify her the moment they had any "news."

The "news" Louise Stone, 34, wants so badly is permission to go to the government's occupied territory to search for her husband, Dana Stone, 35, a CBS photographer (the award-winning documentary, "Charlie Company," among his credits). He and Sean Flynn of Time magazine were captured by the rebels on April 6, 1970, and since that date there has been no direct word about them.

Four days ago she arrived back in Alhaaurin, having decided it was useless to remain in Paris any longer and having been assured by the Cambodians they would notify her here of any news.

"Besides, the wallpaper in my hotel room was driving me mad... orange, red and yellow poppies, thousands of them."

At first she had hoped they might act within the week, but as time dragged on she realized it was going to be a long wait.

That Sunday Action and waiting, hope and despair, anger and calm. This has been her life since that spring Sunday when she waved good-bye to her husband from the steps of the Hotel Royal in Phnom Penh, her last words being, "Keep your head down, we're too superstitious to say 'good luck'." Flynn and Stone set out down what they thought was a road controlled by the troops of Lon Nol, the new head of the Cambodian govern-

ment that had overthrown the regime of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, but the two were captured about 80 miles outside the capital by either the Khmer Rouge or the Viet Cong.

U.S. intelligence sources have confirmed that they were not shot on the spot but taken prisoner.

These two are among 23 journalists who are missing in Southeast Asia. Their families know little about them and neither the Khmer Rouge nor the Viet Cong have ever admitted they were taken prisoner or that any of them are dead. Just a great wall of silence.

Two Weeks Ago

Two weeks ago, in Paris, Louise Stone spoke with Ok Sakun, chief of the royal government mission there, to request permission for herself and her husband's brother, Tom, 22, to enter the occupied territory.

One of the first objections that Ok Sakun raised was that they could not be responsible for their safety, to which she replied, "I am perfectly willing to sign a paper absolving you of all responsibility if anything happens to me. What do I have to lose? Dana is my whole life."

Please, formal requests, begging letters, telegrams, phone calls, checking of rumors, interviews in newspapers, magazines and TV have made up the fiber of her life these past four-and-one-half years.

With politics swirling in the background, she carefully picks her way through a diplomatic mine field, trying to offend no one, making her pleas on the basis of a woman searching for her husband. During these past years she has interviewed more than 500 people. Prince Norodom Sihanouk has sent her 10 long telegrams that really didn't tell her much but did offer sympathy. She spoke with Sihanouk's mother who was under house arrest in Phnom Penh, with embassies to Viet Cong and Khmer Rouge representatives, defectors from all sides. And passed all information on to the Committee to Free the Journalists Held in Southeast Asia.

Formed in 1970

This committee, formed in 1970, headed by Walter Cronkite (and including Katharine Graham, publisher of The Washington Post, and Tom Wicker of The New York Times) has done months of investigation, contacted heads of government and finally Secretary

of State Henry Kissinger to plead its case. (Kissinger wrote Le Duc Tho and has reportedly made inquiries during visits to Peking.)

Zahn Grant, a freelance writer and one of the most industrious members of this committee, interviewed over 1,500 people in Vietnam at the end of the war and wrote reports strongly indicating that at least some of the journalists were alive and in the hands of guerrilla forces inside Cambodia.

She finally left Southeast Asia at the end of 1971, convinced there was nothing more she could do.

Toward the end of American involvement in Vietnam her hopes went up briefly until the United States started bombing Cambodia (there is an unconfirmed rumor that Stone was wounded in one of these bomb raids). She went from France to Spain to the United States, all the time prodding and pleading for information. She was arrested with a group in Washington who tried to block the Senate doors. "I thought if they would vote to cut off funds for Cambodia then the military would have to stop their madness there."

Lowest Point

"You know that December of 1973 when I was awaiting trial I received a Christmas card from the Nixons. That Christmas was the lowest point of all. I was powerless, they could go on bombing Cambodia and wishing me a Merry Christmas forever."

It was about then she decided to try living alone. Until then she had sought the comfort of family or friends. (She was born and grew up in Cynthiana, Ky., where her father is a doctor.) She rented a small farmhouse just outside this Spanish village, 30 kilometers northwest of Malaga and at the foot of the Sierra de Mijas, green with pine trees that were planted the same year her husband was captured. She has built a life for herself away from a world that has no interest in the plight of her husband and the others. She paints several hours a day, and is presently working on a self-portrait. "It is severe around the mouth. 'Maybe that's the way I think of myself these days, mean and cruel, full of resentments.'"

But these moments of candor only come out in private. Her public face is pleasant, low-keyed, calm. She has been called Madonna-like by reporters who praise her ability to evaluate in-



Louise and Dana Stone in Malaysia, January, 1969.

formation even though it concerns her husband.

Speaking of her marriage, "It was tempestuous from the start." They met in San Francisco, went to the Northern California mountains to look for gold, came back when they ran out of money and Stone signed on a provision ship for Vietnam and began taking and selling pictures. On his third trip back to California there was no Louise to show the pictures to. Furious at being left alone so much, she had signed on as a stewardess of a cargo ship which she eventually left in London. But they made up ("No one ever measured up to him") and were married in Bangkok.

Photographer Too

They settled in Da Nang, driving their Honda motorbike to the war zones to photograph war and what it did to people. Mrs. Stone is a good photographer in her own right.

In 1969 they left Vietnam to hitchhike all over Malaysia, Thailand, Laos and Burma, ending up in Singapore where they bought a VW camper and slowly

headed for Sweden (where Stone planned to work in a logging camp), taking time out to climb 18,000 feet up Mt. Everest.

Stone found Sweden too civilized. "You know, he is a nature person and is happiest when pitted against the elements which is why I am sure he can make it in the jungle. Before knowing Dana, a walk in the park was my exercise, but with his encouragement I found I liked the challenge too."

Stone was offered a job by CBS back in Vietnam and he took it. They were living in Da Nang again when Flynn and Stone decided to go to Cambodia and have a look around. Louise joined them on April 5, 1970, to spend what was to be their last night together.

She chain smokes Spanish black tobacco, and her hands tremble most of the time, but as she talks about her husband you have the impression that this is just an unpleasant thing they are both going through, that any day now he will be back and it will be all over.

Revolution in the Netherlands

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

AMSTERDAM (IHT).—The theater in Holland is in such confusion that the government has appointed an investigating committee. This committee has as yet to report, but it is obvious from recent happenings that a sort of cultural revolution is brewing. Theatrical insurgents are determined to alter establishment procedure and in more than one case have succeeded.

Until two years ago, it has been customary to present "Gisbrecht van Aemstel," a historical verse drama of the Spanish occupation by the 17th-century playwright, Vondel, at the Amsterdam Municipal Theater on New Year's Eve with a few subsequent performances. It was followed by an 18th-century opera, in which the principal events of the departing year were reviewed in a light-hearted manner. The evening drew packed houses and was sold out long in advance. Two years ago, before the curtain rose, it was discovered that the house had been sold out three times over. The cheated play-goers rioted and the annual resurrection of the classic has been discontinued.

No One Charged

The sale of the illegal tickets, it is generally assumed, was the work of the contesting avant-garde; no one has been charged with the crime. In all, an amazing instance of Dutch tolerance. Imagine the furor that would have attended such practice at an Olivier opening in London or at a Comedie Francaise premiere.

Formerly three state-subsidized companies rotated on a circuit of Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague and it was said that these players were always either on the stage or in buses. Their repertoire was the standard one of classics and modern plays and some of the finest Dutch actors belonged to the troupes. They took in stride the combination of constant travel and acting but they balked at being pelted by tomatoes and booed at by advocates of the "new theater." So the companies were dissolved. Another victory for the enemies of tradition.

During 1974 the government provided \$5.5 million for theatrical performances in Holland. The subsidy will be increased next year. There have been, as seen, compromises on earlier policies and the rebels now, too, benefit from official financing. The state theater, the Stadschouwburg, presents opera, ballet and drama

(this week Goldoni's "Coffee House" and Gorkh's "Yvanov"). The avant-garde has a playhouse of its own, the Micky.

In addition there are the commercial theaters. An Alan Ayckbourn farce, "Slippers," is on at the Nieuwe de la Mar, and the one-man show by Holland's favorite comedian, Toon Hermans, is crowding the circus-like Carré. Hermans' television specials on New Year's Eve, it is predicted, will be seen by almost everyone in the land. Wim Kan, another popular TV performer is also making a special appearance.

The Micky is especially hospitable to foreign fringe groups, the Camera Obscura of Jamestown, N. Y., in a version of "Measure for Measure," being its present occupant. One of its most lauded offerings was a reformist drama, "Short Eyes," performed by an American company.

Statistics show that 41 per cent of the players in Holland are between the ages of 18 and 24 and that 26 per cent are between 25 and 34, but despite youth's interest in the theater there is no news of new Dutch dramatists.

One Playwright

Only one Dutch playwright has earned worldwide recognition in the 20th century: Herman Heijermans, 1864-1924, the social minded author of "The Good Hope," that tragedy of exploited fishermen which influenced Synge in writing "Riders to the Sea." Heijermans' plays remain in favor, though in fear of another ticket swindle his ironic fantasy, "The Wise Tom-Cat," is not being performed on Christmas Eve this year as it usually is. Jan de Hartog, known abroad for his plays, "Shipper Next to God" and "The Four-Poster," seems to have deserted playwrighting for novels.

SHARPS & FLATS

BRUSSELS.—Freddie King and his Chicago Blues Band are appearing at the ULB Auditorium—Dec. 13 at 8 p.m. (The next night they will be at the De Warande Cultural Center in Turnhout, about 25 miles north of Antwerp). The gospel north of the Scheldt, the Black Nativity is appearing at the Salle St. Michel, Dec. 13 at 8 p.m. and the same night the rock group Slade will be at the Forest National, also at 8 p.m.

MUNICH.—The rock group Focus will be at the Circus-Krone-Bau Dec. 13 at 10 p.m.

COPENHAGEN.—Singer Vera Love is appearing at the Prater Music Hall through Jan. 31 of next year.

LONDON.—The Dizzy Gillespie quintet close at Ronnie Scott's Dec. 15. George Melly, John Chilton's Feetwarmers and the Ronnie Scott trio open there the next night for three weeks.

SOUTHERN.—England—The Platters will be appearing at The Talk of the South for two weeks starting Dec. 15.

PARIS.—The rock group Sparks

will be at the Olympia Dec. 14 at 5 p.m. and the rock group Slade will be there Dec. 15 at 9 p.m. The rock group Ice will be featured at the Salle Wagram Dec. 14 at 8:30 p.m. The same night a jazz concert is to be held at the American Center, also at 8:30 p.m. Singer Anita Tucker and the French-jazz band The Cocoros are appearing every Thursday, Friday and Saturday at the Ranch Grill in the suburban town of Nogent-sur-Marne near Vincennes. Lisa Minelli and her big show will be appearing at the Palais des Congrès Jan. 4 at 8 p.m., kicking off her European tour.

Saxophonist Hal Singer will give a concert at the Muidus Cultural Center on Dec. 13 at 8 p.m. and then will open at La Huchette in Paris on Dec. 15.

Singer George McGee, on a one-day tour of Holland, will be at De Doelen in Rotterdam on Dec. 15 at 8 p.m. and in Amsterdam at the Edenhal the same night at 8:30 p.m.

This week's top singles are, in the United States, "Kung Fu Fighting" by Carl Douglas; and in Britain, "You're the First, the Last, My Everything" by Barry White.

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PROPERTY PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

by John Myers, principal correspondent of the European Property Letter.

The phrase of the moment in the real estate world is "property portfolio management". Large firms of American real estate brokers, British estate agents and surveying practices, and West German Makler are promoting investment counselling services. They aim to attract the petrodollars which are flowing steadily into longer-term investments. They are also meeting a parallel demand from Western fund sources, concerned about the state of stock markets and seeking to diversify their investment holdings.

The property investment counsellors set out to build up a balanced portfolio which will spread risks and match individual requirements. A key element in the investment mix is the long-term property holding—premises owned by the investor and let off to business firms. The market for rented property in Europe has been growing. More enterprises are surrendering ownership of the premises they occupy. The advantages are twofold. Capital previously tied up in fixed assets can be employed in productive ventures; and management is encouraged to focus attention on the profitable use of rented floorspace.

Long-term property investments can produce attractive yields; rents usually rise as review clauses come into operation. When the premises are located in areas of high demand, there are equally good hopes of capital appreciation. The investment counsellors therefore offer prospects of income and growth. Diversification is achieved by selecting investments in different classes of property in several European centres.

The remaining investment target is capital gains. One method is to buy property under-valued in the market and to trade it on when prices rise. "Green field" sites (land with unrealised development potential) are a special case, where capital gains can be substantial once permission to build is granted.

The principal stock-in-trade of the investment counsellor is realistic information. In a market with few Bourses or Exchanges, access to current transaction prices gives an advantage. So far, the property specialists with this knowledge have dominated the real estate investment scene. The monopoly could be short-lived. Market information is becoming more widely available as computer analysis services develop. The next stage could see the merchant bankers deploying their powerful resources in this growing market.

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"On the situation of our country and tasks of the league of Korean youth in Japan" (PART 2)

(Part I appeared in issue dated Wednesday, December 11)

Another important question we raised to free the women from the burden of household chores is to introduce water service in the rural villages so that rural women need not carry water jars on their heads.

When we go out to rural villages, we often find women carrying water jars on their heads. To carry water jars on heads has been a big burden for our women for thousands of years. It was a heavy burden particularly for the women of the village houses far from the wells to carry water. Therefore, our party is energetically striving to see that women no longer need carry water jars on their heads, by introducing water service in the countryside at an early date.

When we visited a rural village some time ago, we met an old woman, who said that she became bent in the back with carrying water all her life, but the women do not carry water jars on their heads in the age of the Workers' Party today, and that it is a wonderful society, indeed, and she felt as if her back straightened in this fine society.

The cultural revolution is also being successfully carried out in our country.

I will not expatiate on the cultural revolution, as you have attended lectures on it and inspected many schools in the homeland this time.

One of the important goals we set in the cultural revolution is to make all the working people possess the knowledge of or above the level of middle schooling.

Considering that all the people who grew after the liberation have mostly finished middle schools, not to speak of the younger generation now growing under the compulsory 11-year education system in force in our country, it is out of the question for them not to possess the knowledge of middle schooling. What matters here is to enhance the level of general knowledge of the people in their forties or above who had no opportunity of learning before the liberation. We waged a campaign against illiteracy among them right after the liberation, which was followed by a movement to enhance their level up to or above that of the primary school graduate. Now a movement is under way to raise it up to or above that of the middle school graduate. But this movement is progressing at a rather slow pace. The reason lies in the fact that the people who could not study in the past show no enthusiasm, saying what is the use of studying at their old age and another reason is that no strong organizational step is taken to urge them to study hard.

If our party struggles well and raises the level of knowledge of all the working people up to or above that of the middle school graduate, our country will become one of the most civilized countries in the world. It is the foremost task in the cultural revolution to bring the level of the knowledge of all the working people up to or above that of middle schooling.

The second task in the cultural revolution is to guide all the working people to acquire one kind of technique or more.

We stress that all the students learn one kind of technique or more, besides acquiring the knowledge of natural and social sciences. The call of our party for all the people to possess one kind of technique or more is being successfully carried into reality.

We are achieving great successes in training national cadres. Right after the liberation, there were in our country only scores of technicians and specialists who deserved to be called intellectuals. But today our country has 600,000 technicians and specialists and their number will increase to more than 1,000,000 in the near future.

We will not stop at bringing up a large army of intellectuals 1,000,000 strong. We intend to intellectualize the whole society under condition of the working-classization of all the members of society in the future.

It would rather sound absurd to put forward the slogan of intellectualization when the working-classization of the whole society is yet to be achieved. But, under condition of the working-classization of the whole society, there is nothing wrong at all in raising the slogan of intellectualization, as it means to make all the members of society intellectuals of working-class nature. Some people might take intellectualization for making one petty bourgeoisie. But, this is misunderstanding. In capitalist society in the past, it was a widespread common sense to regard the intellectuals as a petty-bourgeois stratum, a vacillating stratum, as they served the capitalists or other classes as a social stratum. But, the intellectuals of socialist society are not like this. In socialist society the intellectuals are the working-class engaged in mental labour. It is true, of course, that mental labour is somewhat easier than physical labour. But the former is by no means easy either.

In training national cadres, our party is developing an educational system of various forms including the factory college and factory higher technical school where one studies without leaving his job, along with the educational system under which one only studies. Besides, a system has been set up in our country under which all the cadres study 2 hours a day, half a day on Saturday and study a whole month each year at regular schools. Thus, our country has become a land of learning, a land of education, where the entire people study in the true sense of the word under the slogan: "Let the whole party, whole people and whole army study." This is the envy of many people of the world.

Under the correct leadership of our party, the Communist trait of working and living under the slogan "One for all and all for one" is brought into full play among the popular masses in the course of energetically pushing ahead with the ideological revolution, technical revolution and cultural revolution, especially in the course of power and fully waging the struggle for dyeing the whole society in one colour, the Juche idea. This means the great unity of our socialist society and the vigorous progress of the process of revolutionization and national reunification of our people, the decisive force of national reunification and socialist construction. And this means that the most important problem arising in building communist society, the ideal of mankind, is being solved. It is the great revolutionary features of our country today, one may say, that the entire people are advancing vigorously, united in one political and revolutionary harmonious collective under the slogan "One for all and all for one".

The defences of our country have been built as firm as an iron wall.

We are now brilliantly carrying into effect the unique military line of rearing the whole army into a cadre army, modernizing the whole army, placing the entire people under arms and fortifying the whole country, which is without an equal in the world and is a pride to us. The entire people of our country are now fully ready to destroy at one blow any enemy, whenever he may come, with the resolution to live together, if they are to live, and die together, if they must die. Therefore, the imperialists dare not rashly provoke our country.

As you know, the U.S. imperialists have committed so many military provocations, among them the incidents of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" and the spy plane "EC-121", only to meet with a powerful retaliation of our people each time. But they dared not pounce upon our country.

With the successful implementation of the line of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and

self-defense in national defense, in which the Juche idea is embodied, our socialist fatherland has today become a rich and powerful, mighty country and is racing vigorously toward a high eminence of socialism, enjoying the praises of the world people as the "model country of socialism." Please convey, when you return to Japan, such proud reality of the socialist homeland to the compatriots there.

Then I will tell you about the struggle for democratization which the South Korean people are waging to accelerate the reunification of the fatherland.

These days in South Korea, a vehement struggle of the people of all strata is under way for the democratization of society against the fascist rule of the authorities. The South Korean authorities are clamouring that the growing revolutionary struggle among the South Korean people is a result of our export of revolution. But, this is a nonsensical row.

As we always say, revolution is never exported. We do not and cannot export revolution. The South Korean people are rising up in the revolutionary struggle, because they themselves are awakened to truth and revolutionary consciousness.

The South Korean authorities harshly suppress the people today, depriving them even of elementary liberties and rights. This quickens the awakening of the South Korean people and rouses them to a powerful resistance. Resistance comes where there is suppression. Resistance is sure to come where there is suppression and a revolution breaks out where there is resistance.

After taking up the so-called "October revitalization," the South Korean authorities have further intensified suppression of the South Korean people. They have suppressed people right and left, issuing in rapid succession countless suppressive measures labeled as "emergency," martial law," "emergency measures," "alert order" and so forth.

When the South Korean youth and students rose on a massive scale in a struggle against fascism and for democracy in April this year, the South Korean authorities raised a frantic row of suppression. The South Korean authorities imprisoned thousands of college students and people. They imprisoned poet Kim Ji Ha and other intellectuals and personalities of various circles and even the ex-president and Catholic Bishop Chi Hak Sun, and other religiousists.

After imprisoning at random those who oppose them in South Korea, the South Korean authorities persecute these people under the preposterous pretext that they are linked with us. Each time an "incident" against them occurs in South Korea, the South Korean authorities attempt to lay the blame at our door, fabricating facts to make it appear that it has some connection with us. This is their tried method.

The South Korean authorities are also trying to shift on to us and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon) the blame for the "shooting incident" that occurred on August 15 last. This ruse is the height of folly. This "incident" has nothing to do with us and Chongryon.

This "incident" is, no doubt, an intrigue framed by the South Korean reactionaries themselves or their masters. The "incident" is an intrigue woven to divert elsewhere the attention of the South Korean people and the world people, as the resistance of the South Korean people would grow stronger and public opinion of the world people would turn against them, if the South Korean authorities continued with the repressive rule as they do now.

The Communist, by origin, opposes terrorism against an individual. Because the aim of the Communist does not lie in removing a reactionary ruler, but in opposing the fascist system itself and building a new society free from exploitation and oppression. What is the use of replacing "Pak" with "Choe," and "Choe" with "Chang" or "Li" through terrorism, with the fascist system left intact? The question does not lie in an individual ruler but in the fascist system itself.

It is foolish of the enemy to try to shift the blame for the recent "incident" to us. No one who can see through facts will believe it. The South Korean reactionaries hatched a third-rate plot and are making ado. But it is of no use. With no trick can the South Korean reactionaries cover up the truth or hold in check the revolutionary struggle of the people. This is clearly borne out by the reality of South Korea today.

In the last few days it appeared that the attention of people in South Korea was drawn to the "shooting incident." But it was no more than a passing phenomenon. These days the anti-"government" struggle of student youth is again flaring up in South Korea.

A few days ago students of the Seoul University and the Koryo University rose in struggle, putting up the slogan "Set free the detained students!" Yesterday students of the

Rihwa Women's University turned out to the struggle demanding an immediate release of the detained students and a guarantee for campus freedom and freedom of speech.

Not only student youth but also workers of South Korea are gallantly rising in struggle. A few days ago the workers of the Ulsan Shipyard rose in revolt. Terrified by this, the puppet police committed barbarous outrages against the workers who turned out to the struggle and arrested more than 260 of them.

All this once again potently proves the truth of revolution that where there is oppression and suppression there always comes resistance.

The South Korean people unanimously hate the present South Korean authorities and are waging an active struggle against them. This is particularly because the South Korean authorities obstruct the reunification of the fatherland and commit the treacherous act of selling off the country.

It can be said that when the South Korean authorities first accepted negotiations with us two years ago, talking about the question of national reunification, among the South Korean people there were some who vainly placed hope on their national conscience. But the South Korean authorities, employing delaying tactics in the negotiations with us, impeded the progress of the dialogue and, going a step further, openly put forth a claim for the admission of "two Koreas" to the United Nations and sought to perpetuate the split of the nation, thus disclosing their true colour in all nakedness to the South Korean people and the people the world over.

We knew from the beginning that the South Korean authorities were the lackeys of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists. But, as they promised to act no longer as a cat's paw of the imperialists, we entered into negotiations with them, not asking about their past doings, out of the desire to realize the reunification of the fatherland. However, they broke their promise with us and, later, they resorted to the manoeuvres to perpetuate the split of the nation, more tightly clinging to the sleeves of the outside forces.

The probable aim of the South Korean authorities is, after all, to keep our country divided in two forever and thereby prolong their days and to leave South Korea forever to be a military base of U.S. imperialism and a commodity market of the Japanese militarists. Such seemingly treacherous acts of theirs cannot but arouse hatred and indignation among the South Korean people.

The South Korean people hate the present South Korean authorities and are actively struggling against them also because the South Korean authorities are apparently deeply steeped in irregularity and corruption.

The irregularity and corruption of the South Korean authorities can be very unscrupulous. They have illicitly amassed a huge amount of money by exploiting the South Korean people and bartering away the country and the nation.

According to South Korean public opinion, the South Korean authorities are misappropriating a large sum of money from the so-called "aid" given by the United States and Japan. They say that the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists give "aid" amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars each and every year to South Korea. But, as those who give the "aid" pocket scores of per cent of it, those in high authority in South Korea do the same and their underlings embezzle some of it, only a few pennies remain in the end. The South Korean authorities, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists are more closely knit together because of such mutual interests.

All facts go to clearly show that the present South Korean authorities are ferocious fascist elements harshly suppressing the people, traitors obstructing the reunification of the fatherland and selling off the country to the outside forces and chieftains of irregularity and corruption. If the South Korean authorities keep following the road of reaction, the road of treachery to the nation as they do now, it will be impossible in fact to solve the question of national reunification through negotiations with them.

Under the present condition created in our country, it is necessary for the accomplishment of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland to realise the democratization of South Korean society without fail by powerfully waging the struggle against fascism and for democracy in South Korea. The workers, peasants, youth and students, intellectuals, conscientious religiousists and people of all other strata and patriotic, democratic personalities in South Korea should more valiantly come out to the struggle for the democratization of South Korean society.

The support and encouragement of our party and the entire people in the northern half of the republic to the patriotic struggle of the South Korean people for the demo-

cratization of South Korean society is not an interference in the internal affairs of South Korea nor is it intended to instigate the revolution in South Korea. For the reunification of the fatherland, we put it forth as the noble national duty to support the just struggle of the South Korean people.

Owing to the ruthless fascist repression by the South Korean reactionaries, the struggle of the South Korean people against fascism and for democracy is now taking a tortuous course. But it will grow in strength in the future and will certainly be crowned with victory.

Now let me go over to the question of unity with the international revolutionary forces.

To strengthen unity with the international revolutionary forces is an important guarantee for driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea, realising the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and achieving the final victory of our revolution. We, therefore, are directing deep attention to strengthening unity with the international revolutionary forces, while strengthening our own revolutionary forces in every way.

Our party takes it as the immovable principle of its external activities to unite with the peoples of the socialist countries, unite with the peoples of the third world countries and unite with all the peace-loving people of the world. We are exerting positive efforts to strengthen friendship and unity with the third world countries in particular.

Most of the third world countries became independent newly after the second world war. They had been subjected to oppression and exploitation alike by the imperialists in the past. Today the third world countries are waging a gallant struggle against imperialism and colonialism and playing an important role in the international arena. The third world is a powerful, anti-imperialist revolutionary force of the present time. Therefore, it is very important today to strengthen unity with the third world countries.

Thanks to the correct foreign policy of our party, the work for strengthening unity with the international revolutionary forces is now going on very successfully. Solidarity between our country and other socialist countries is being further cemented and, especially, unity and cooperation with the third world countries are being consolidated. The peoples of the third world countries are actively supporting and encouraging the revolutionary cause of our people.

The fourth summit conference of non-aligned countries held in Algiers last year unanimously adopted a resolution which was in full agreement with our five-point proposition of national reunification and expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. When the Korean question was discussed at the United Nations General Assembly last year, President Houari Boumedienne sent a telegram to the heads of state of non-aligned countries calling upon them to continue to struggle for a fair solution of the Korean question in accordance with the resolution of the fourth summit conference of non-aligned countries. This year again, in connection with the discussion of the Korean question at the United Nations General Assembly, he sent a telegram to the heads of state of non-aligned countries appealing to them to make all efforts for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea.

The Third World Youth Conference held in Algeria last July sent us a letter supporting the stand of our party and the just struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. All this bespeaks that our country is enjoying the full support and sympathy of many countries and peoples of the third world.

Except a few reactionary countries, including the United States and Japan, all countries of the world have now established and want to establish good relations with our country. As you know, Sweden, Denmark and many other capitalist countries have already established diplomatic relations with our country and are developing state relations on good terms.

Even Australia, which had participated in the Korean war against us in the period of the past fatherland liberation war, has established diplomatic relations with our country. These days Ethiopia, too, intends to have good relations with our country.

Ethiopia is the only country of Africa which participated in the Korean war in the past in subservience to the U.S. imperialists. And the Ethiopian emperor is the only emperor who visited South Korea. It seems that the Ethiopian people regard this as a great shame and have endured it so far. Recently the Ethiopian youth overthrew the imperial system and I heard that an official of Ethiopia came to our persons and apologized for the mistake committed by the emperor in the past. He said that his country would develop relations with Korea in order to wipe out the blot left by its wrong participation in the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Korea in 1950.

Like this, many countries which were not friendly toward our country in the past have changed their attitude and now have or want to have good relations with our country.

Some countries of Southeast Asia which had kept aloof from our country in the past, having a misunderstanding of the socialist countries, are now also developing relations with our country on good terms.

All these facts tell that friendly and cooperative relations between our country and other countries are developing excellently as never before. Today we have many revolutionary comrades and friends in the world and international solidarity with our revolution is being further strengthened with each passing day.

Then why are the third world countries and progressive people of the world actively supporting us? It is because we put forward the Juche idea and are marching forward, holding high the banner of independence.

Ours is an era of independence. Today all the progressive people of the world demand independence and want to live in independence. No one wants to live subjugated to others.

Today even the capitalist countries, to say nothing of the socialist countries and the third world countries, want to follow the road of independence. This can be said also of Japan where you are residing. The overwhelming majority of the people and progressive personalities in Japan are stressing independence because they want to free themselves from subjugation to others. In a word, it has now become a worldwide trend that the people are following the road of independence.

The peoples of many countries of the third world make a great point of unity with our country and are supporting and cooperating with us because our country is resolute in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and is taking the road of independence and self-support.

We consider it very important for the whole party and the entire people to conduct the work for strengthening unity with the international revolutionary forces.

I heard that at the time of its congress the League of Korean Youth in Japan invited youth delegates of many African countries to the congress. It was very good.

If we continue to march forward vigorously, holding aloft the banner of the Juche idea, the banner of independence, we will be able to win over more countries and more people. We should win over more people and further strengthen revolutionary unity with the world people and thus thoroughly isolate the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists and the South Korean reactionaries and accelerate the final victory of our revolution.

Ch'ge	Ch'ge	Ch'ge

**The Rise in
Continues**

(Continued on Page 18)

While Pound Hits New Low British Trade Deficit Widens to a Record

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP).—The foreign trade deficit rose to a new record and the pound sterling hit a new low today, as the grim prospect of a new Arab oil embargo loomed.

A nation that has been on a borrowing binge for months on borrowed money, such a massive move of billions of dollars "sited or invested here threatened commercial bankruptcy."

The deficit widened to a record of \$6.5 billion in October, according to the Bank of England's latest figures. With a deficit of a similar portion of the year, the pound's value would almost certainly fall further.

The deficit was widened by a monetary walk-out by the pound, which was announced by Exon that the pound no longer wants to be in pounds. That means it will lose roughly \$2.5 billion in sales of sterling will have to pay for the own purchases from Saudi Arabia alone.

Low Assets
In way of comparison, on that Sept. 30, the nation's hold of foreign currency, gold and negotiable assets amounted to \$1.8 billion, barely enough to off the oil countries' deposits leaving a balance of only \$3 million to finance foreign trade.

Britain must trade to live. More than half of its food, and even higher proportion of industrial raw materials, comes from overseas.

The Department of Trade and Industry announced today that foreign trade deficit rose to \$6.5 billion, the worst in the history of the pound. The deficit was last May, a loss of \$491 million.

The government announced that it during November totaled \$1 billion, while exports for same period were \$1.297 billion. The government blamed the

Price Rise in OECD Nations to Continue at 1% a Month

PARIS, Dec. 12 (AP).—Despite a recession, price rises will continue to soar at least 1 per cent a month in the non-Communist industrial countries, "with considerable divergences from country to country," the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) predicted today.

The OECD's monthly report on unit prices said the average rate throughout the year was 14 1/2 per cent in the months ending on Oct. 31.

In this acceleration, more than three percentage points went higher energy prices at 1 level," the report said. The rate was almost double recorded in 1972.

The sharp price increases in spring, West Germany "is emerging with a trend of less than 6 per cent, though high by historical standards, this represents the case of prices rising by less in 1973.

Some Below Average
In other countries with exchange rates—Austria, Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden and Norway—are likely to have 1974 price increases of order of 10 per cent, that is, significantly below OECD average.

The North American inflation is expected to be somewhat higher than this better-average performance, notably in the case of Canada, which is accounted for by the limited direct impact of oil and commodity prices.

The report said the British inflation rate, "distorted by successive tax measures," can be expected to exceed 15 per cent for the year in Japan, which 25 per cent following substantial increases in government-regulated prices in the 12 months ending Oct.

TOKYO VALOR

A General Meeting held on 11 December approved the liquidation accounts as audited, and consequently decided the dissolution of the company.

The net assets amounting to \$4,090,887.72 enable the distribution of U.S. \$10.78 to each of 379,948 outstanding shares.

The final repatriation will be \$4.50 from 16th December 1974, and the remainder of the shares at the following banks:

CREDIT DU NORD
ET UNION PARISIENNE-
UNION BANCAIRE
8 Boulevard Haussmann,
Paris-8e (France);
ANQUE DE BRUXELLES
2 Rue de la Régence,
Bruxelles 1 (Belgium);
ANQUE INTERNATIONALE
A LUXEMBOURG
2 Boulevard Royal,
Luxembourg (Grand Duché).

deficit largely on quadrupled oil prices, but even without the oil problem, Britain has been buying more abroad than it has been selling for the past two years.

The trade deficit was especially discouraging in that the widened deficit was totally accounted for by an increase in the non-oil sector.

The 11 deficit narrowed in November to \$397 million from \$580 million a month earlier, but the pound deficit widened sharply to \$227 million last month from \$110 million in October.

A Trade Department spokesman said that the record value of imports in November was due in part to the receipt of two Lockheed TriStar jets and one Boeing 747 jet by British Airways as well as a greater than normal amount of ships imported. It was estimated that the planes and ships added about \$50 million to \$75 million to the country's import bill.

Exports were the lowest since May. The Trade Department spokesman said they had declined almost across the board with increased overseas shipments occurring in the auto, machinery and only a few other sectors.

Reporters have been raising their prices sharply throughout the year partly to keep up with the country's record rate of inflation, and there have been warnings that some British goods were pricing themselves out of the market.

Meanwhile the pound's trade-weighted average against leading currencies was down a record 22 per cent from December, 1971.

The pound has been declining all day in anticipation of the bad trade figures, and moved down further after the announcement. It was off nearly one U.S. cent at \$2.30325 in late trading.

The pound still even further in relation to European currencies like the French franc, German mark and Swiss franc.

Economic Boost Is Approved by German Cabinet

BONN, Dec. 12 (AP).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government, confronted by mounting unemployment, approved today a package program involving up to 13.3 billion marks to pump-prime West Germany's economy and to stimulate new jobs.

The program entails increased public spending and investment bonuses for companies that buy new equipment and plants.

The package is tied to a tax reform program that will increase the buying power of consumers by 14 billion marks during 1975 and to deficit spending by federal, state and local governments to the tune of 50 billion marks for the coming fiscal year.

A top aide to Economics Minister Hans Friderichs told newsmen that without the package Germany's economy, one of the soundest in the industrial world, would stagnate next year.

With the program, he predicted, the country would achieve a real growth of slightly under 2 per cent in 1975.

Norwegian Oil Tax Proposal Is Reduced

OSLO, Dec. 12 (AP).—The Norwegian government has modified its tax increase proposals to oil companies drilling in the North Sea. A government official said today.

Although the government did not announce the new tax measures, it was learned that the Finance Ministry had softened its first proposal made a week ago when it called for taxes of up to 50 per cent on oil production earnings.

The new proposal to be presented to oil companies was worked out to meet heavy criticism.

U.S. Seen Out of Slump in 1975

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12 (AP).—The U.S. economy should start edging out of recession early in 1975 and a full-blown recovery will be under way before year-end, according to economists at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School.

Wharton econometric forecasting associates see the real gross national product, the country's output of goods and services after inflation is subtracted, dropping at an annual rate of 3.87 per cent in the current quarter, with the coal strike having a major impact. But the economists expect small gains in real GNP in the next two quarters, followed by substantial increases in the last half of 1975 that will extend through 1976.

On the gloomier side, the forecasters predict that unemployment will hold near 7 per cent throughout 1975 and 1976. They look for a gradual moderation of the inflation rate through the two years, with the rate of price rise declining to about 5 per cent in the final quarter of 1976.

In another report, economic consultants for the

Business Council said they expect a "weak" economy through the first half of next year but resumption of real economic growth in the last half.

The economists also said they see "evidence of an orderly transition" to more stable price levels and "lower interest rates" in the second half of 1975.

The weaknesses in the economy at present are more pronounced than the economists had recognized in an October forecast, they said. The economists said they see consumer prices rising at an annual rate of about 6 per cent in the final quarter of next year, with real growth in the economy off 1 per cent for the entire year.

Economic consultants to the Business Council said capital spending is expected to be down some what next year when inflation is discounted. The council represents about 100 of the country's top industrialists and bankers and the economic consultants include many of the firm's economists.

According to Recent Public Opinion Poll

U.S. Consumers See Gloom and Doom

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 12 (AP).—Jay Schmiedeskamp, who directs the quarterly surveys of U.S. consumers by the University of Michigan's survey research center, reflects the mood of those he studies: He is deeply worried.

In fact, Mr. Schmiedeskamp's latest survey, "on in late October and early November, found consumers in a gloomier mood than at any time since the studies began in 1946.

Other consumer-watchers have been finding the same. The Conference Board, a business-sponsored research organization in New York, recently reported sen-

timent at "an all-time low with no signs of a turnaround." Albert Sindinger, head of a Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, research firm bearing his name, said consumer confidence "a complete disaster."

"No Letup in Sight"
"Consumer sentiment has declined sharply for two solid years and is still sinking with no letup in sight," Mr. Schmiedeskamp says.

He cites the comment of an Oregon timber appraiser interviewed by the survey: "There can't help but be a depression."

Few economists, including Mr. Schmiedeskamp, agree with that comment, but he explains that "it's the image that's important rather than the fact." He contends that what consumers think—right or wrong—influences what they do, and what they do determines the health of the overall economy to a large extent.

Overall, Mr. Schmiedeskamp concludes that consumer pessimism is worsening now because of increased awareness of the deepening economic slowdown.

He says that the decline in sentiment through 1973 and the first half of this year was due to inflation. But until the third quarter, he says, consumers indicated their worries about still more inflation were prompting them to buy immediately in hopes of beating the skyrocketing prices. That softened the economic downturn, he claims.

No More Buying
By the third quarter, however, this buy-in-advance psychology diminished and worries about a recession increased. Attitudes toward new-car and house purchases hit a new low then, and for the first time attitudes toward buying major household goods skidded. Now, he says, the pattern of sentiment looks like the ones that preceded previous recessions—though the consumer sentiment now is much more pessimistic.

The federal government's economic policy and the pronouncements of some Democratic farm-state congressmen, who maintain that it is a message to farmers that the government is unwilling to underwrite the risk of surplus production in 1975.

However, Agriculture Department officials and some farm analysts, while conceding the program is a "minimum" inducement to all-out production, said they doubted it would greatly affect the size of the 1975 crop, providing prices stay high.

No Increase
In an announcement, the Agriculture Department said that the national acreage allotment for corn, sorghum and barley would stay at 85 million acres, the same as in 1974.

Earlier in the year the department reduced the 1975 national wheat allotment to 53.5 million acres from 55 million in 1974.

Individual farmers are free to plant beyond their acreage allotments in each of those crops, but there is a greater element of risk. In the case of corn, the allotment does not guarantee them the minimum \$1.36 a bushel return, called the "target price," for the grain they produce on that land.

With prices at record levels this year, farmers planted 15 million acres more in feed grains than was under allotment.

French Jobless Rate a Record; Japan Level Up
From Wire Dispatches
PARIS, Dec. 12.—The unemployment rate in France reached a post-war record last month, with the number of job seekers up 51.3 per cent from the level of November 1973.

Meanwhile, an announcement in Tokyo said the Japanese jobless rate in October to 760,000 out of a workforce of 34 million, putting the unemployment rate at 14 per cent.

The rise in Japan was 8.7 per cent from September and 40.2 per cent from October 1973, the government said.

Reporting the French figures, Labor Minister Michel Durafour said job seekers totaled 689,200 up from 680,000 in October. The total represented a rise of 51.3 per cent from November last year.

The number of job offers in France fell to 98,300 from 128,700 in October. The decline was 60.4 per cent from November last year.

Mr. Durafour said job seekers under 25 years of age accounted for 40 per cent of the total, while women accounted for about 50 per cent of the total.

Prices Meander on Big Board And End Mostly on Downside

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (HT).—New York Stock Exchange prices meandered in a trendless pattern today to close narrowly lower in a lackluster session.

The Dow Jones Industrial average finished at 596.37, up 1.02 points, but declines outpaced advances by about 850 to 490.

Volume totaled 15.39 million shares compared with 15.7 million yesterday.

After opening lower and falling in the early going, stocks recovered slightly and drifted aimlessly through most of the day. Volume trickled in the afternoon from the morning's more active pace. The Dow Jones average was ahead 1.1 points at 3 o'clock.

Analysts said caution took hold in the afternoon as investors awaited the weekly Fed report at the 2 o'clock close.

Analysts said there were early indications of further investment disappointment that President Ford did not propose any sweeping economic measures in his speech last night. The speech drew an initially cool reaction from many analysts on Wall Street, who generally faulted it for what they called its lack of decisiveness.

U.S. Corn Aid Rise Rejected

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (WP).—U.S. Agriculture Secretary Earl Butts has decided against increasing the acreage covered by the government's minimum price-support program for feed grains next year, in an apparent gamble that high prices in the marketplace will induce farmers to plant more anyway.

The decision is being questioned by some Democratic farm-state congressmen, who maintain that it is a message to farmers that the government is unwilling to underwrite the risk of surplus production in 1975.

However, Agriculture Department officials and some farm analysts, while conceding the program is a "minimum" inducement to all-out production, said they doubted it would greatly affect the size of the 1975 crop, providing prices stay high.

No Increase
In an announcement, the Agriculture Department said that the national acreage allotment for corn, sorghum and barley would stay at 85 million acres, the same as in 1974.

Earlier in the year the department reduced the 1975 national wheat allotment to 53.5 million acres from 55 million in 1974.

Individual farmers are free to plant beyond their acreage allotments in each of those crops, but there is a greater element of risk. In the case of corn, the allotment does not guarantee them the minimum \$1.36 a bushel return, called the "target price," for the grain they produce on that land.

With prices at record levels this year, farmers planted 15 million acres more in feed grains than was under allotment.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	L. Ir.	Gld.	Swiss	Scand.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.3255	1.8500	103.28	56.27	25.117	5.650	8.250	97.58	44.08
Banque de Paris	2.3255	1.8500	103.28	56.27	25.117	5.650	8.250	97.58	44.08
Frankfurt	2.3255	1.8500	103.28	56.27	25.117	5.650	8.250	97.58	44.08
London	2.3255	1.8500	103.28	56.27	25.117	5.650	8.250	97.58	44.08
Milano	2.3255	1.8500	103.28	56.27	25.117	5.650	8.250	97.58	44.08
Paris	2.3255	1.8500	103.28	56.27	25.117	5.650	8.250	97.58	44.08
Zurich	2.3255	1.8500	103.28	56.27	25.117	5.650	8.250	97.58	44.08

The following are dollar values only: Danish Kroner: 5.7600; Swedish Krona: 4.6750; Swiss Franc: 2.0000; Yen: 360.00.

(*) Commercial rates. (1) Units of 100. (2) Units of 1,000. (3) Units of 10,000. (4) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

But Inflation Said to Be Waning Wholesale Prices in U.S. Up 1.2 %

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (WP).

Wholesale prices shot ahead another 1.2 per cent last month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today, but there are signs that the recession is slowly dragging down the inflation rate.

The bureau noted that the price increases in November were spottier than in most preceding months this year. While some prices continued rising, others fell. Nearly three-fourths of the increase in the weighted average of all wholesale prices came about because of an immense increase—unlikely to recur—in the price of just one commodity, sugar, which went up 33.1 per cent.

The bureau pointed out in addition that inflation is now waning noticeably in the earlier stages of industrial production. Prices of industrial raw materials, which fueled the inflation earlier this year, declined last month, for the third month in a row. Prices at the next, or intermediate, stage of production also rose less powerfully than in earlier months.

This weakening of the inflation rate is likely to show up at retail in the months ahead, and some of it already has. Prices of "consumer-finished" non-food commodities—goods ready for sale at retail—increased only 0.4 per cent

last month, less than half their rate in any other month this year.

A receding inflation rate is likely to increase the pressure on President Ford to shift from restraining the economy to pumping it up—from fighting inflation to combatting the recession.

The administration wants to make any such shift a slow one, for fear of rekindling inflation just when it is starting to subside. The White House now says that inflation next spring and summer will fall back to about 7 or 8 per cent, only half its present rate. But 7 per cent, Office of Management and Budget director Roy Ash reminded the Senate Budget Committee today, is still "horrendously high."

The November increase means that wholesale prices have now risen 23.5 per cent in the last year, the most in any 12-month span since 1947.

The wholesale price index stood at 171.9, meaning that goods that cost \$100 at wholesale in 1967 cost \$171.90 in November.

The index is made up of two basic components, one covering the farm-food sector of the economy, the other the industrial remainder. The industrial component is the larger and the one most economists look to as the steadiest barometer of the real inflation rate.

The bureau said that farm-food prices increased 2.5 per cent last month, and industrial or factory prices 0.9 per cent. All percentage increases are adjusted by the bureau to allow for normal seasonal price fluctuations.

The farm-food average was driven ahead essentially by sugar. Sugar prices in November were 191.9 per cent above November 1973, although they have since receded somewhat. Other farm and food prices were mixed, some rising, some declining. Farm-food prices overall were 15 per cent above a year ago.

The increase in the non-farm, non-food industrial sector was the least of the whole year. Industrial prices increased more than 2 per cent in each of the eight months from January through August, then rose only 1 per cent in September and 1.1 in October.

Prices of chemicals and machinery continued to increase rapidly last month, but other prices weakened as demand fell off. Fuel prices, which had increased nearly 60 per cent in the 11 preceding months, were unchanged in November, and metals prices, which had risen more than 33 per cent, went up only another 0.4.

Industrial prices overall were 27.4 per cent above a year ago. In the last three months, however, they have increased at less than half that pace, an annual rate of 12.7 per cent.

SEC Suing Coin Market

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 12 (AP).—The Securities and Exchange Commission filed a civil suit in federal court here today against the Pacific Coast Coin Exchange, the nation's largest seller of margin contracts in gold and silver coins, alleging pervasive fraud in the sale of coin contracts.

The suit said \$1 billion of these contracts has been sold to about 25,000 investors by the exchange since 1971. The SEC is asking that a receiver be appointed to take control of the company and its assets.

The action is the largest and latest in a series of legal attacks on some operators of businesses selling, on margin, investment contracts covering gold coin and silver coin and billion purchases.

Exim Bank Lending Authority Continued

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP).—Senate House conferees have reached agreement on a bill extending the U.S. Export-Import Bank's lending authority for four years at a \$50-billion level.

The compromise, on which final congressional action is expected this week, will limit to \$500 million the bank's authority to extend credit to the Soviet Union. The President could raise that ceiling only with the concurrence of Congress.

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PHILIP MORRIS International

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

-1974- Stocks and Divs		S&P		3 p.m. prev. High Low		Cm's		-1974- Stocks and Divs		S&P		3 p.m. prev. High Low		Cm's		-1974- Stocks and Divs		S&P		3 p.m. prev. High Low		Cm's	
High	Low	Div	Yr	100s	100s	100s	100s	High	Low	Div	Yr	100s	100s	100s	100s	High	Low	Div	Yr	100s	100s	100s	100s
4	3	AAV Co	25	2	4	27	27	21	20	2	4	27	27	21	20	21	20	2	4	27	27	21	20
7	7	ABRAM	10	2	3	3	3	7	7	10	10	3	3	3	3	7	7	10	10	3	3	3	3
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Open interest: Dec 965, Feb 969; Apr
5453; June 3466; Aug 1215; Oct 104.
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

[illegible]

Market Summary	
Jan	53.35
Mar	55.40
May	57.00
July	58.65
Sep	60.10

[illegible]

Most Active—American				CORN (5,000 bu)			
	Sales	Close	N.C.				
Astronics	46,400	9 3/4	- 3/4	Dec	3.59	3.67 1/2	3.5
Ocean O	37,500	6 1/2	+ 3/4	Mar	3.64 1/2	3.67	3.6

[illegible]

	High	Low	Close	N.C.			
Industrials	76.53	74.24	75.25	-22	Dec	154.00	157.70
Railroads	35.13	34.36	34.55	-11	Jan	163.00	166.00
Utilities	93.61	92.57	92.96	-26	Mar	170.00	172.00
Electronics	40.47	39.51	39.80	-20	May	174.50	177.00

[illegible]

_____ JUNE 60, AUG 61, OCT 61

6 1/2	3 1/8	Breeze Corp	18	2	3 1/4	3 1/8	3 1/4	4 1/8
29	9 1/8	Brewer 1.20	5	10	21 1/4	20 1/4	21 1/4	1/2
7 1/4	4 1/8	BroDart Ind		2	11-16	11-16	11-16	
8 1/4	3 1/2	Brooks P .20	6	1	3 1/8	3 1/8	3 1/8	1/4
16 1/4	7 1/4	Bme E B 52b	6	77	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	1 1/4

[illegible]

60 1/2	20 1/2	Can Supr Oli	7	15	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2 + 1/2	4 1/2
2 1/4	1-16	Canvtr Int		10	7-16	5-16	7-16 + 1-16	
2 1/4	1	Canoga Ind	5	2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	
7 1/2	1	Capehart Cp	1	20	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	

[illegible]

15%	6	CK Petrolm	6	2	87%	8%	84%	1%
93%	2%	Clarkson .16	3	6	3%	3	3 1/2	
5%	2%	ClaroStat	3	1	2%	2%	2 1/2	1/2
7%	5%	Claring .65e	4	2	5%	5%	5 1/2	1/2
6 1/2%	3	Claring .80e	1	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	

1975	196	OMI Corp	10	8	5%	11%	1%	9%	1%	9%	1%
1976	197	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
1977	198	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
1978	199	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
1979	200	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
1980	201	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
1981	202	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
1982	203	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
1983	204	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
1984	205	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
1985	206	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
1986	207	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
1987	208	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
1988	209	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
1989	210	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
1990	211	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
1991	212	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
1992	213	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
1993	214	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
1994	215	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
1995	216	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
1996	217	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
1997	218	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
1998	219	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
1999	220	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2000	221	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2001	222	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2002	223	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2003	224	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2004	225	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2005	226	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2006	227	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2007	228	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2008	229	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2009	230	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2010	231	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2011	232	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2012	233	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2013	234	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2014	235	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2015	236	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2016	237	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2017	238	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2018	239	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2019	240	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2020	241	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2021	242	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2022	243	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2023	244	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2024	245	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2025	246	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2026	247	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2027	248	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2028	249	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2029	250	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2030	251	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2031	252	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2032	253	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2033	254	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2034	255	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2035	256	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2036	257	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2037	258	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2038	259	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2039	260	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2040	261	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2041	262	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2042	263	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2043	264	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2044	265	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2045	266	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2046	267	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2047	268	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2048	269	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2049	270	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2050	271	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2051	272	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2052	273	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2053	274	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2054	275	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2055	276	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2056	277	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2057	278	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2058	279	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2059	280	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2060	281	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2061	282	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2062	283	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2063	284	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2064	285	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2065	286	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2066	287	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2067	288	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2068	289	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2069	290	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2070	291	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2071	292	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2072	293	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2073	294	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2074	295	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2075	296	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2076	297	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2077	298	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2078	299	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2079	300	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2080	301	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2081	302	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2082	303	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2083	304	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2084	305	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2085	306	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2086	307	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2087	308	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2088	309	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2089	310	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2090	311	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2091	312	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2092	313	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2093	314	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2094	315	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2095	316	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2096	317	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2097	318	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2098	319	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2099	320	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2100	321	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2101	322	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2102	323	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2103	324	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2104	325	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2105	326	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2106	327	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2107	328	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2108	329	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2109	330	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2110	331	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2111	332	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2112	333	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2113	334	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2114	335	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2115	336	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2116	337	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2117	338	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2118	339	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2119	340	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2120	341	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2121	342	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2122	343	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2123	344	OMI Corp	8	8	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2124											

4%	7 1/2	Conoco	Crp	2	3	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2 +	1/2
4%	3 1/2	Coonity	Con	5	3	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2 -	1/2
10%	7 1/2	Conrock	Co	4	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2 +	1/2
3 1/2	7 1/2	Conroy	Inc		5	1	1	1	
8 1/2	5	Con Oil	Gas	7	16	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	1/2

[illegible]

1

7%	Gen Builders		4	36	36	10%	2%	MattAm	20	58	5	3	2%	2%
19%	GenEduc Sv	5	2	146	146									
1%	S Empl Ser	4	1	2	1%									
2%	C Housewar		1	2	3%									
2%	Gen Bactrl	5	36	11	1%									

37%	15%	Gramper	11	12	16%	15%	24%	1%	1%	71%	13%	Nuclear Del	4	1	2%	2%	21%	1%
4%	2%	Grand Auto	4	23	3%	16%	24%	1%	1%	20%	6%	Nucaco Gs	76	6	9%	9%	9%	1%
4%	2%	GT Am Ind	2	12	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%									
3%	1%	GSasin Pet	5	16	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%									

13%	6	Growth	90	10	1%	8%	5%	1/2	25%	21%	On-line	Sys	4	120	9%	8%	90+	3%	1%
6	3%	Growth	320	5	12	6%	6%		101%	50%	On-line	2	217530	50	50	50	50	50	
21%	7-16	Growth	En	2	1/2	1/2	1/2		101%	On-line	Ind	2	17	9%	4%	4%	9%	9%	
1%	13-16	GSC En	350	7	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	3%	On-line	Ind	3	1	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

1. The first group of people who are likely to be affected by the proposed changes are those who are currently employed in the public sector. This group includes a wide range of individuals, from those in the civil service to those in the health service. The proposed changes are likely to have a significant impact on these individuals, as they will be required to adapt to new ways of working and to new levels of responsibility.

100

In World Cup Skiing

Proell Continues to Dominate Slopes

CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, Italy, Dec. 12 (AP).—Austrian Annemarie Proell-Moser won the women's downhill race today in this Alpine resort, took a strong lead in the 1975 World Cup standings and declared: "I am still the best."

Proell, who has won the World Cup downhill race four times, and the 2,300-meter course in 1:45 minutes.

American Cindy Nelson was the closest competitor, taking second place in 1:59.52 and emerging as the most promising member of U.S. team.

The 19-year-old student from St. Minn., who dealt Proell first downhill defeat in three last winter, moved into 4th place in the World Cup standings.

Austrian Wilfried Drexel, a winner last week at Val d'Isère in the ring event of the season, was 4th in 1:30.79, and remained in 2nd place in the standings, which the Austrians are dominating.

Valérie Debarnard, of France, gave a late start in the third run to finish fourth in 1:30.81.

It was a battle between Austrians and French, with the Austrians placing five among the top finishers and the French four.

The West German team withdrew from the event in a controversy with the International Ski Federation over outfit worn by competitors.

The federation ruled that the West Germans could not wear their new one-piece suits, which are made of plastic material, were too tight and slippery, increasing the risk of injury because skiers could not stop after a fall.

The West Germans protested tournament director, Albert Moir, said: "They can't expect to see rules changed on the eve of competition."

The West Germans decided to withdraw rather than risk being disqualified, using similar suits inside out, putting the rough side out. Other teams just ignored

...But Result May Be Voided Over Austrians' Garb

BERN, Dec. 12 (Reuters).—The results of today's World Cup downhill race at Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, may be invalidated because Austrian skiers wore super-lightweight and slippery race suits banned yesterday by the International Ski Federation, the group's president, Marc Hodler, said here.

Hodler said that he had asked for reports from the chairman of the race organizing committee and the federation delegate at the race about the suits worn by the Austrians, who won five of the first 10 places.

Hodler said he had also asked for confirmation that a cable he sent yesterday to Cortina d'Ampezzo, announcing the ban on the plastic race suits, had been delivered in time.

The federation banned the suits, designed to reduce wind resistance, because, it said, they increased the risk of injury to skiers who fell. The slippery material fails to grip the snow and racers are likely to slide along the ground at high speed after a fall, the federation said.

Hodler said he was informed that all other teams obeyed the ban except the Austrians. Italian racers turned their plastic suits inside out to conform, he said.

It was reported by United Press International that two Italian women suffered broken bones in separate falls on Tuesday and yesterday. Both were wearing the new suits. Claudia Giordano broke her right wrist and Magdalena Silvestri her right arm when they slid dangerously after falls.

The Swiss team, which had also adopted the new ski suits, went back to the old style for the downhill. The remaining Italian racers turned the new suits inside-out and wore the rougher lining material on the outside.

Only the Austrians skied in the new suits and took nine of the top 30 places, including five of the top 10.

Hodler said he did not take part and protested against the Austrians' use of the plastic suits. Hodler said: "I do not know whether those racers who wore the suits will be disqualified or whether the whole race will be declared void, at least as far as the World Cup is concerned."

Hodler said that no decision about today's results would be taken until he had received his reports.

"But most probably the result cannot stand," he said. "I do not know whether those racers who wore the suits will be disqualified or whether the whole race will be declared void, at least as far as the World Cup is concerned."

The elder Proell had been criticized after her defeat in the Val d'Isère downhill, and some said that a diet had cost her not only a dozen pounds of weight but her magic touch in downhill.

"I was beaten last year, too, but I felt special revenge in this race after all the talk about me," she said. "The World Cup is the only big event of this season and I plan to win it. I am working toward peak condition, and it will come soon. I feel fine and I am ready to go on winning. I had no trouble today. It was a technical course, the one I love because only the real good downhillers can emerge. I had no true problem all the way down. I feel much better now."

Proell's comments about the course were indirect praise of Nelson's performance, but the American girl was not too happy.

"I was going for a 23 flat, and I should have won the race," she said. "I was fine on the bottom, but I hit something on the top, it might have been a rock, and I slowed down."

"I also started to turn too early in entering the big 'S' and on the turn before that I was not clean. I am getting better after every race and I expect to hit peak condition by mid-January."

Austria dominated the event, taking nine of the first 30 places, with France second, taking five. The United States and Canada each had two, Switzerland and Liechtenstein had one each.

The women will compete tomorrow in the slalom, then take an unscheduled rest because the next event, a giant slalom at Maribor, Yugoslavia, was canceled for lack of snow. They move on to Seefeld, Austria, for a downhill on Dec. 21.

World Cup Standings

1. A. Proell-Moser, Aus. 1:29.45
2. C. Nelson, U.S. 1:29.52
3. W. Drexel, Aus. 1:30.79
4. V. Debarnard, France 1:30.81
5. (Tie) J. Requier, France 1:30.86
6. (Tie) R. Schirrer, Aus. 1:30.88
7. M. Kaserer, Aust. 1:30.89
8. P. Serrat, France 1:31.32
9. S. Proell, Aus. 1:31.73
10. (Tie) M. Jank, France 1:31.85
(Tie) R. Kreiner, Can. 1:31.88

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1. A. Proell-Moser, Aus. 41
2. W. Drexel, Aus. 34
3. C. Nelson, U.S. 31
4. D. Debernard, France 26
5. M. Kaserer, Aust. 20
6. S. Serrat, France 18
7. P. Serrat, France 18
8. S. Proell, Aus. 14
9. M. Jank, France 11
10. T. Kreiner, W. Ger. 11

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